

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



VOL. VI. NO. 167

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918.

TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA (COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.) MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Mornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—

- (1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
- (2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
- (3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Mornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK! MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!

and to write with a bad Ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Maxoline" marks the highest perfection in ink making

Try and reap its benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,500,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:
Calcutta, Chittagong, Madras, Rangoon, Bombay, Mandalay, Karachi, Colombo, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer), Tuticorin, Zanzibar, East Africa, East Africa, East Africa.

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frenghien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.

Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaveri Bang.

Authorised Capital Rs. 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.

Paidup Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £582,500
Reserve Fund £830,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Batavia, Howrah, Madras, Bombay, Kandy, Mauritius, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Colombo, Rangoon, Singapore, Delhi, Kota Bharu, Shanghai, Galle, (Kelantan) Singapore.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The Bombay Executive Committee are prepared to give facilities for the negotiation of loans and advances for the purchase of War Bonds.

Arrangements can also be made for investors to make payments by instalments.

For further particulars apply to—

HONORARY SECRETARIES,

WAR LOAN BUREAU,

Esplanade Road.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized Rs. 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,39,102 14 6
Reserve Funds 11,60,777 8 6

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

A. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE

TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON, SHANGHAI, TOKIO, NEW YORK, HONGKONG, OSAKA, AMOY, SINGAPORE, KOBE, CANTON, SOERABAYA, YOKOHAMA, FOCHOW, SEMARANG, AKO, HANKOW, BATAVIA, GIBRAN, KIUKIANG, MAKUNG, KAGI, SWATOW, PINAN, KARENKO, TAINAN, SHINCHIKU, KEELUNG, TAIKOW, TAICHU, TAMSUI.

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

55, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

- (1) Rajahs and Maharajas
- (2) Ranas and Maharanas
- (3) High Class Ladies and Gentlemen

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.

AHMED E. ESAALI, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1833.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £22,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

28, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Hongkong, Penang, Bangkok, Hoilo, Puket, Madras, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Calcutta, Klang, Seremban, Canton, Kobe, Shanghai, Cebu, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Colombo, Madras, Sourabaya, Delhi, Manila, Taiping (F.M.S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy, Haiphong, New York, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Kyoto, San Francisco, Hakata, London, Seattle, Hankow, Moji, Shanghai, Hiroshima, Nagoya, Shimonoseki, Honolulu, New York, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

P. O. Box No. 389.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBOY CURRIMBOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS.

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

Because—

- (1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
- (2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
- (3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
- (4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan,

42, Meadows Street,

BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON WHITE TANJIR AND 5 BALES LIEPMANN SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Mr. E. B. Elisha Sassoon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Elia Nahom Saleh.

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjir No. 306, ex. S. S. City of Agri.

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. David Raphael.

5 bales white Shirting Liepmann No. 7. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ISLAM PURA STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of Soni Hirjee Laljee and his wife Bai Nambai, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ali Hajee Tyab, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th October, 1910, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th July, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 461 7/9 square yards (thereabouts) together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Islampura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 403, 403 and 404 and New No. 767, Old Survey No. 583, 1/583, 3/583, 584 and New Survey No. 5333 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 668-69 and Street No. 6 and 16 and (1) and bounded on or towards the East by the said Islampura Street, on or towards the West by the property of Marwadi Rajha Gora, on or towards the North by the sweepers' passage forming a part of hereditaments and premises hereby granted and beyond that by the property of Lalbah, daughter of Shuk C Ward No. 668-69 and Street No. 6 and 16 and (1) and bounded on or towards the South by the property of Shashibhanjee and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala, Pherozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for Mortgagees, at their office, 48, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Bombay's Most Palatial Cinema

This week. Every Evening at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

HENRI KRAUS The Great French Cinema Star of "Les Misérables" Fame in "AN ARTISTE'S HONOUR"A Pathe Picture of Sentiment in 5 Charming Acts
PATHE GAZETTE. PATHE COMEDY. PATHE SCENIC.**THE EXCELSIOR** TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Next Friday, 19th July at 9-30 p.m.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY

"THE COURT CARDS"

AND THEIR JOKER

Plans now open at Rose & Co. Prices as usual.

A DRAMA OF TENDERNESS AND TEMERITY!

"The Fantastic Ship"

(5,000 feet)

The GAUMONT GRAPHIC and a COMEDY.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Ladies admitted at half Rates in First Class, i. e., for FOUR ANNAS.

Four Shows Nightly: 5-30, 7-8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

3142 Pleased Patrons Saw Last Saturday only

THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL TRUMP SERIAL

THE RED ACE

with the Brilliant Universal Star

MARIE WALCAMP

and Pronounced it SIMPLY GREAT.

You too see it to-day at

THE MAJESTIC

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE PALACE.

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM

THREE SHOWS EVERY NIGHT at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

TO-MORROW AT 9-30.

The Great War Play

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

The most successful drama ever presented in Bombay, full of exciting incidents and spy plots.

Wednesday and Thursday
"PEG O' MY HEART"

FRIDAY

"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"

SATURDAY MATINEE

"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY AT 9-30

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.

Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Box from Rs. 10 and upwards.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6-30

Mr. DeCASSE OF CALCUTTA presents the 6-Act Metro-wonderplay

"THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE"

Featuring the popular stars

BEVERLY BAYNE & FRANCIS BUSHMAN.

Prices:—Re. 1. Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

Box seats Rs. 2, Family boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE LAST WEEK

of the greatest Serial of the Season,

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

Episodes 14th and 15th—6,000 feet.

ALASKA

Cartoons and Scenic, together with a roaring Comedy, and the Universal Screen Magazine.

Altogether a chic Programme.

THREE SHOWS THIS EVENING

POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA**PRECIOUS**

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," &c.

SEE

how David Harmon, the eminent barrister, took the tide, and whether it led him, in the remarkable five-reel Photoplay,

THE TIDE OF LIFE

A story of life, love and adventure on a Polynesian Island, now showing at

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Together with a Full Programme.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 only **TO-NIGHT** At 10 p.m. only**GAIETY THEATRE****PALACE**

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO.

including

MISS EILEEN GRACE

IA BELIEF GUADIE

MISS E. WILFRED

MR. STEVE BICKINGHAM

MR. FRED SHIRLEY

MR. C. MORRIS

Presents

AN AMUSING MUSICAL REVUELETTE

BEAUS & BELLES

Comprising of

LATEST SONGS, CHORUSES,

DUETS AND DANCES

In Addition

SELECT VAUDEVILLES

At 10

TO-NIGHT

COLABA GYMNASIUM

THURSDAY, July 18th.

A NEW MUSICAL PRODUCTION

Yes! DEARIE.

At 10

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace

of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

THE POPULAR AND CHARMING STAR

GLADYS HULETTE**GLADYS HULETTE**

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sunrise. Sunset.

July 13 (Saturday) 5h. 5m. 7h. 20m.

" 14 (Sunday) 5h. 5m. 7h. 20m.

" 15 (Monday) 5h. 5m. 7h. 20m.

" 16 (Tuesday) 5h. 5m. 7h. 20m.

" 17 (Wednesday) 5h. 5m. 7h. 20m.

" 18 (Thursday) 5h. 5m. 7h. 20m.

" 19 (Friday) 5h. 5m. 7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

1st Quarter 10h. 12m. 12.9m. D.M.

New Moon 10h. 12m. 12.9m. D.M.

First Quarter 10h. 12m. 12.9m. D.M.

Full Moon 10h. 12m. 12.9m. D.M.

Last Quarter 10h. 12m. 12.9m. D.M.

IN

"The Streets of Illusion"

A Beautiful Goldcrest Play in 5 acts

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

Chapter 21

"India's reply"—"The men who saved the Empire"—"The Great Battles of Ypres."

TO BREAK WITH HERTOISE

Comic

NOTICE

The Management of the Imperial Cinema again regret to announce that the expected shipment has still not arrived and they are therefore unable to show "The Seven Pearls" before Saturday the 13th inst., on which date it is earnestly hoped the film will be available.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 9-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Dr. P. S. Ganla, M.D.

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—

Phthisis, Scrofula, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hysteria, Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Pleague, Tetanus, Typhoid Fever and Sciatitis.

Address—"Dr. GANLA" BOMBAY No. 8.

MANKAME BROS.

ENGRAVERS & RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALBADEVI RD BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

Rainfall has been heavy in north-east India, but the break in the Bombay monsoon persists and temperatures are high in extreme north, Peshawar reporting 120 degrees. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal except south-east and local in Bihar and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in sub-montane of United Provinces.

The Chief amounts are:—Myitkyna and Sibangar four inches; Dibrugarh three; Dhubri eleven, silchar and Shillong two; Cherrapunji thirteen; Dinajpur six; Bogra and Jalpaiguri three; Purnea two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Lower Bengal and decrease in Northern Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. 29.76 inches

Thermometer at 4 ft. 83.0 deg

Sun 75.2 "

Moon 78.1 "

Wet-bulb 72.1 "

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ably below normal. Both day and night temperatures are in moderate or considerable excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear in the north of the division and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in east Rajputana and upper Sind; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderate or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below the average. Day temperature is above the average at several stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is lightly or moderately above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the south Konkan; night temperature is in excess at Bombay and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess throughout; night temperature is in defect at Sholapur where a very light shower has fallen.

General Remarks.—The break in the monsoon persists and weather has been dry except for light showers in north Malabar. Day temperature continues moderately above the average over the greater part of the reporting area and night temperature is also in moderate excess in the Punjab and the United Provinces. With the strong winds now prevailing weather is equally and somewhat moderate to rough on the Sind and Kathiawar coasts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on

SATURDAY, the 13th of July, 1918

STATIONS

Temp. Shade. Wind dir. Rainfall.

Maximum of past 24 hours. Minimum of past 24 hours. S. A. M. Total in June to date. Precip. in June to date.

Bombay 81.2 72.1 0.0 0.0 0.0

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Mumbai 81.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10. Palace of Varieties: Gaity Theatre 6-30 and 10.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m. Majestic Cinema: Dargah, near Tram terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day.

SUCCESSFUL ARREST OF OPIUM ALER

On Saturday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Satalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Excise Inspector, P. J. Hudson, charged one Daddoo Kushiaba Chavan, a dock labourer, with being in possession of 16 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 440 without a permit.

The facts of the case are as follows:—Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department received information that the accused who is a "Maung" by caste, was in league with certain Chinamen and that his room was used for the storage of contraband opium. In consequence of this information, Inspector Hudson with the assistance of Sub-Inspector Jilani shadowed the movements of the accused, and after the information had been duly verified, raided and searched the place on Friday, the 12th instant, with the result that 13 packets of opium weighing 16 pounds were discovered in an iron receptacle.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that the stuff was given to him by a certain Chinaman for safe custody. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to suffer 2 months' rigorous imprisonment. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

SEETH GOULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

Results of students in this institution at the various University Examinations this year were as follows:—

B. A. out of 10 (7 in II class honours) (1 stood 1st in Philosophy).

B. Commerce 3 out of 3 (1 first class first) (2 second class).

Inter Arts 4 out of 7 (2 second class).

First years' Course 7 out of 7 (2 I class) (4 II class).

SHETH GOULDAS TEJPAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Benares Jyotish Acharya Khand 3rd 1 out of 1.

Benares Grammar Acharya Khand 3rd 2 out of 2.

Benares Grammar Sampurna Madhyam 2 out of 2 (1 I class).

Benares Grammar Madhyam Khand 2 3 out of 3.

Benares Grammar Madhyam Khand 1, 3 out of 4.

Benares Grammar Prathamam 1 out of 3.

Calcutta Grammar Madhyam 1 out of 1 (II class).

Calcutta Kavya Madhyam 2 out of 2 (II class).

H. M. S. CUSTOMS VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on Saturday at the Islam Gymkhana ground.

The scores:—

H. M. S. CUSTOMS CLUB.

Messrs. Gunpat 12; Bhappo (not out) 100; Clarke 19; Wagle (capt.) 26; Moscovitch (not out) 32; Walsh, Maclean, Ramroo, Mistry, Wasudeo and Walker, total 189.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Messrs. Syed (not out) 38; Contractor 30; C. M. Ali (not out) 10; Mirza, Visram, Mohomed, Jamal, and Khatun, total 189.

Gulam Ali, did not bat; extras 8; total 86.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

There were altogether five matches played to-day in the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition. The Hampshire beat the Scottish Rifles by two goals to love. The Scottish Rifles opened well, but towards the end died away to nothing. Warrington beat a solitary goal. Calcutta scored heavily against Nationals, netting five goals to nil. Royal Artillery Depot beat Chinsurah 5 Rifles Depot by four goals to nil and Victoria Sporting beat Chinsurah by two goals to nil.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The results of the five matches played to-day in the Football Shield Tournament are as follows:—Mohammedan placed pointless draw with the 216th R.F.A. Brigade, the Somerset beat Dalhousie by one goal to nil, the Wiltshire Regiment beat the Lincoln by 2 goals to nil, the Reserve Battalion beat R.A. Tramway Depot by 4 goals to nil and Customs beat Ishapore by one goal to nil.

EDUCATION OF JAINS.

Under the auspices of the Jaina Svetambar Conference, there was held on the 10th instant at the Mangrol Jaina Sabah Hall, Bombay, a meeting of Jains, Babu Raj Kumar Sinhi being in the chair. Mr. Munakall K. Mehta explained that the object of the meeting was the spread of education among Jains, and it meant helping the Sukrita Bhandar Fund. The President laid stress upon the scheme of the Sukrita Bhandar Fund and expected a good round sum of two lakhs of rupees if a regular income of four annas per head per annum were collected from the Jains. He suggested a volunteer corps of enthusiastic Jain youths in Bombay to collect the fund. Other speakers supported his views and Mr. Jivraj Munshi volunteered to undertake collection from the Cutchi community and Mr. Raj Kara from Marwar.

WAR LOAN MEETING IN HYDERABAD.

NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT GIVES 50 LAKHS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, July 13.

A big war loan meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall, Hyderabad, under the kind patronage of his Exalted Highness the Nizam. The Hon. Resident Sir Stuart Fraser presided. Among those present were the Maharajah Sir Kishan Pershad Bahadur, Nawab Sir Faridoun Mulk, Nawab Walidun Khan, Mr. R. Glancy, Mr. A. N. L. Cator, General Comclaine, and General Smith.

The Resident delivered a very stirring and lucid speech which was loudly and repeatedly cheered. After referring to his Majesty's message and Delhi Conference he said: "Let us first recall for a moment just what this war means to each one of us and the reasons arising alike from duty and self-interest which should impel every man, whether rich or poor, to help according to his means in bringing it as soon as possible to a victorious termination. Now for the fourth year of the greatest struggle the world has ever seen, it is unnecessary for any one to describe to you how the German Emperor, after long preparation, deliberately forced this war upon Russia, France and Great Britain in order to make himself the master of the world including, remember, India and the East. Proof of this is to be found in the published admissions of the German Ambassador in England himself and of other Germans as well as in the fact that the great American Republic which has no self-seeking object of its own to serve, has felt obliged to throw its vast wealth and man-power into the struggle on the side of the Allies, simply and solely because ours is the cause of justice, and unless it prevails, the world will not be a tolerable place to live in, either for the people of America, Europe or Asia. Everyone knows by now that this war of liberty against servitude, or civilisation against brute force, or 'free people' against military tyranny, but I cannot help thinking that these general phrases have become so familiar that people at this distance from the scenes of horror in Belgium, France, Russia, Serbia, Roumania and Italy are apt to forget the grim realities which are at stake. For themselves all war is necessarily terrible, but the last four years in Europe have proved that the Germans are not only formidable warriors, but the most deliberately cruel and brutal enemies of mankind whose barbarity by sea and land, to women and children, to helpless prisoners, and even to the wounded, will make their name accursed amongst all the civilised nations."

WARNING.

Continuing, the Chairman said: "The fate of the countries like Belgium and Serbia which Germany has conquered, is before your eyes. Take warning from it. Here let me read to you an extract from a work by a great German manufacturer about the war aims of the German Emperor with special reference to India about a year before he began the war which he was then planning in cold blood. The Kaiser used these words: 'We shall not merely occupy India, we shall conquer it, and the vast revenues which the British have allowed to be taken by the Indian Princes will, after our conquest, flow in a golden stream to the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag will fly over every other flag.' 'Peace with servile States working for the profit of the German Empire.' That is the German ambition. But, gentlemen, the great British Empire, the great Republic of America and the twenty-two other States which have now joined our cause, will fight to their last man and their last coin rather than let the Kaiser triumph; and India too, I am convinced, when her eyes are better opened, will increase her efforts to assist more fully with men and money in order to protect the liberties and blessings which she enjoys as a part of the glorious British Empire. Let it be an inspiration to us to remember what that Empire has done in the cause of freedom. It has raised seven million men and seven thousand million pounds. England, that small island, that noble mother of the Empire, has given its sons to death from every household, is bearing enormous taxation, and as you know, the rich and poor alike, are subjecting themselves to rigid restrictions on the amount of their daily food. You are not asked to give even your money. The only call that is made upon you, is to lend your money to the British Government to spend it upon your own protection and moreover to lend it upon terms which make this the best investment in the world. I leave to other speakers to describe to you the attractions of this investment for the savings of both the rich and the poor, the high rate of interest, the freedom from the income-tax, the easy terms devised by the banks to assist everyone in subscribing, and how the money will all be spent by Government inside India to the benefit of the trade and people of your own country. The poorest may assist. There is no compulsion and as the saying is, 'If you cannot give a whole flower, give at least a Petal.'"

NOT AN OBLIGATION.

Sir Stuart Fraser proceeded: "Already we see signs that the Germans are held in France and in Italy the Austrians have been heavily repulsed. The Americans are joining in by thousands to help the British and the French and the day must come when the tide will turn and the Germans and Austrians will be broken and sue for peace. The will of the Allies and their indomitable troops are an unbreakable barrier. But God helps those who help themselves, and to win victory we must deserve it by courage and confidence by individual effort and self-sacrifice. We too must bear our share and not leave the burden to others. Neither for the princes nor for the people of India is this a case of obliging the British Government, but of keeping the enemy away from their own gates. Therefore, I call upon every man here, whether Mahomedan, Hindu, Parsi or European to do his best and lend to his utmost not limiting his subscription to the lowest sum which his fellows will let him, but each taking up

GARDEN PARTY AT GANESHKIND.

INVESTITURE OF TITLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 14.

His Excellency the Governor yesterday evening gave a Garden Party at the Government House, Ganeshkind, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited. As the official levee was again omitted this year on account of the war the reception following it was also dropped. The present function was taken advantage of to make certain investitures of titles, medals, and badges, among the recipients being Sir Mahadeo Chaudhari who received the insignia of K.C.I.E., Mr. J. Crear, Shamsululma J. J. Modi and Engineer Captain T. H. Knight, who were presented with C.I.E. and several other ladies and gentlemen to whom the Kaiser-i-Hind or Police Medals, sanads or badges, were given. The Governor's hand played during the evening which remained clear and rainless throughout, the guests spending a pleasant hour.

INDIANS AND ARMY CONCESSIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 12.

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee:—

(1) The Executive Committee of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee is strongly of opinion that the ruling of the Supreme Court of Natal that the subjects of Indian Native States which own allegiance to the British Crown are aliens and are not therefore entitled to the right of appeal to that court under the Immigrants Restriction Act, has created an extremely hard position for such subjects and is likely to have a disastrous effect on Indian public feeling, and this Committee therefore earnestly appeals to the South African Government and the Imperial Government to have the state of things altered or the Law amended if necessary.

(2) The Executive Committee of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee places on record its keen sense of disappointment at the extremely unsatisfactory and illusory character of Government's proposals for the grant of Commissions to Indians contained in the press communiqué issued on the 21st of June. The Committee regrets to find that Government have not specified the substantial number of Commissions in the Indian Army to be granted to Indians as resolved at the Delhi War Conference and is strongly of opinion that the grant of a mere "certain number" of Commissions, very few of them apparently permanent, to select officers and approved candidates from civil life and the Army, further restricted by special qualifications for the Commissioned ranks, and the nomination of only 10 Indians for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in a whole year, that also during the continuance of the war only constitute so small and grudging a concession to Indian claims and fall so very short of the expectations held out to Indians, that this Committee feels that the proposals of Government will elicit hardly any response from patriotic Indians ready and willing to help the Empire. This Committee condemns the spirit of distrust of the Indian people which characterises the proposals of Government and is emphatically of opinion that nothing short of the grant of an unrestricted number of King's Commissions to Indians without the imposition of any special qualifications besides that of merit will redeem the promises made by Government and justify the boast of equal and fair treatment of Indians.

PATRIOTIC RESOLVE DAY IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

A Patriotic Resolve Day meeting will take place in Rangoon on Monday, August 5. The Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce will preside. The Lieut.-Governor will be present. The speeches except his Honour's will be "non-official."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

With the exception of the demand for So raws there was not very much doing on the stock exchange to-day. In miscellaneous section there was nothing special doing except for Britannia Biscuits which changed hands at Rs. 14-5. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 25, Banskora 25, Bokaro and Ramghur 24, Borra 25-8, Burruck 25-8, Empire H.S. Industry 16-4, Jaiy Central 17-10, Jaiy West 15-12, Kasta 3-12, Kinnari 12-4, Kauri 21-8, New Feetury 17, South Godwinpur 8, Western 25.

Oil:—Alliance ord 640, Auckland ord 372, Belvedere ord 573, Dalhousie ord 604, Fort William ord 414, Kamarahat ord 748, Kank narah ord 500, Lawrence ord 654, Lansdowne ord 388, Lothian ord 327, Lothian perf 106, Northbrook ord 68-4, Soorah ord 372.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22-8, Behar Oil 30, Britannia Biscuits 14-8, Eastern Point 13, Hooghly Flour 25, Indian Galvanizing 9-8, Kalyanpur Lime 17, Ryam Sugar 17, Reliance, Firebrick Pottery 25-8, Surma Valley Saw Mills 25.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65 to Rs. 65-4 and small lots at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 65-12.

as much of the loan as his means will possibly permit. Do your duty to the King-Emperor and to your soldiers who are fighting for you. Do your duty to yourselves and your families, and let each man play his part that he shall not stand ashamed before his conscience and his countrymen."

After the President's speech Maharajah Kishan Pershad moved the resolution of loyalty and was seconded by Nawab Sir Faridoun Mulk, Political Minister, who announced that the Nizam's Government has subscribed half a crore. Other speakers then followed, including General Comclaine, Mr. McClure and Nawab Mir Asad Khon. After their speeches the Resident read the names of subscribers and fresh subscriptions were announced by those present. The meeting gave signs of good promise. Three committees are already working.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

KIKABHAI BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the undermentioned tenants on behalf of all the tenants of the above building, beg to bring to your kind information and also to the public, the following. We hope you will be good enough to insert the same in your valuable paper and oblige.

On Friday last we were thunderstruck to read the wholly incorrect statements made by our "City Fathers" in the Corporation meeting held on Thursday last. The undermentioned detailed facts, we place before the public, the members of the Corporation and yourself, to show who is proved right we (the poor tenants) or our noble "City Fathers."

After a proposition to increase supply of water in the building was moved and that the same be referred to Mr. Ananthram (tenant) by Dr. Badiwala, Mr. Dhondy, seconded the same proposition with the word "but", to utter gross misrepresentations as regards our grievances. He said that there was no "particle of fact" in the complaints made by us. What does he mean by saying "no particle of fact?" If he does not know it is better he should study the meaning first and then continue to be a member of the Corporation. We are prepared to show "mountain of facts" as shown by us already in the complaints. He said that he visited our building at about 6-30 p.m. (close of the day). The public could easily imagine whether one could easily inspect a building or not at that time. Really darkness had set in and the lights had not been put on at that time. We do not know how he was able to describe the colours and structures of the building as seen by him in that unusual hour. He said he has seen many buildings. Has he? We doubt very much. Perhaps he might have seen the exterior.

He wanted to know the meaning of "dirty." We would have explained to him the meaning of "dirty" if he had taken the trouble of coming to our building on Friday last, when some of our co-tenants went to invite him. But he refused. Is he the member working on behalf of the Ratepayers? Certainly not. His refusal proved his unfaithfulness and disinterestedness in the interests of the public.

He said there was "Good supply" of water in the building. What does he mean by saying "Good supply"? He only remained in the building for a few minutes and went away. In such a short time, we really wonder how he measured the quantity required for our wants. If he had remained the whole day and tested the taps, we are sure he would not have used the words "Good supply." We chiefly require water in the morning (bathing, cooking and washing etc.) But we are sorry to find, he came in the evening, when the domestic work of all the houses is little.

What does he mean by "particle of facts"? If he had called for all the correspondences that took place between us and the Corporation, we are sure any one could have found a "mountain of facts" in our complaints made before the Corporation. We gave an opportunity on Friday last through our representatives to visit our building to see our "cries" for water as also other grievances. Has he studied our complaints properly before using the phrase "particle of fact" in the Corporation meeting? Certainly not. In our complaints we have not only written about our building (water supply) but also its insanitary surroundings. Has he visited, did he take the trouble of going round the building and see its miserable condition? He did not. He came like an eternal being and heard what we said and walked away nodding his head. After all what has he done? He has only misrepresented the whole of our case. Even to-day we challenge him that there is a "mountain of facts" in our complaints. We invite the attention of any of the members of the Corporation or the public to look to our complaints and visit our building and its surroundings. Then it can be understood whether there is a "mountain of fact" or "no particle of fact" in our complaints.

But we are extremely glad that it is a great consolation to us that when the sympathetic Editor of this Journal visited our place and its surroundings at a proper time conveniently at 3 p.m., could we satisfy him as regards the facts of our complaints.

When Mr. Barodawalla came to our spot, he said that we had suffered from fever, but were then all right. It is absolutely untrue. None of us use any of our co-tenants told him that we were all right when he visited us. We challenge this statement. Subsequently we forwarded a copy of a letter which we addressed to you showing the number of sick persons when he visited. (We have a voucher for the receipt of the letter). We do not know why he forgot its existence. By having this letter with him he dared to say in the Corporation meeting that we told him that we were then all right. We never told him so when he came to our building. He even had a talk with some of the sick persons. When such is the case we were taken aback to read his incorrect statement made before the Corporation, through your Paper.

He (Mr. Barodawalla) talked of excavations filled by a heavy shower or two. Has he seen the excavations? No. We challenge him to say that there is no excavation (pit) where water remains for months together. Even to-day it is not covered up. This was shown yesterday by one of our co-tenants to the Special Assistant to the Health-officer (Malaria), who has promised to take action about it as also other excavations and trenches filled with water. This is really a relief to us. But we are to wait for the results.

If Messrs. Dhondy and Barodawalla are really interested in public affairs, it ought to have been their duty to enquire into our grievances when our case came before the Agenda meeting of the Corporation held on the 3rd of May last. Were they sleeping at that Corporation meeting? Why should they not have come to the spot at that time and enquired what the fact was? It is only the voice of the "Bombay Chronicle" which woke them up from their slumber on the 26th June last. Till then they never cared to wake up our corner was. Even after doing so what have they done? They have done nothing but giving false statements about us. We would rather be without any mem-

bers at all, than have such dangerous members.

A word of thanks is due to Drs. N. H. E. Sukhia and J. J. Kursedji who pleaded our humble cause though they do not really represent our Ward.

At the same time we are very much thankful to Mr. Rahimtoola Karimbhoy (President of the Corporation) who has taken a personal interest in our cause, even at times by taking one of our co-tenants to some of the Municipal officials, to induce them to take up our matter quickly. If they had delayed he is not to be held responsible for it. What he could do he did in the interests of the public. Unfortunately he is not armed with executive powers to remedy the grievances of the public then and there. Whereas Mr. Dhondy refused to see our grievances.

From this, the public can easily make out who is sympathetic and who unsympathetic. Undoubtedly we can say that Mr. Rahimtoola is ever sympathetic towards the suffering public. We are prepared to show more instances to prove the same (as far as our case is concerned).

We are prepared to place references or certificates to prove that more than thirty tenants were actually ill at the time when these two members visited our building with others, from Drs. Sir Balchander Krishna, S. N. Navakar, D'Avoine and others.

We even request the Municipal Reform Association to hold a Public Meeting against such actions of the members of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) V. G. Kalokhr
(Sd.) L. S. Koditker
(Sd.) S. B. Koditker
(Sd.) B. G. Powar
(Sd.) M. B. Siah
(Sd.) D. B. Mulkarni
(Sd.) B. G. Kulkarni
(Sd.) G. K. Savant

Kikabhai Building,
Sankli Street,
Byculla, 14th July.

(Continued from column 6.)

following Raju feeling certain Raju had gone to Lucknow. Before leaving for Lucknow Satyen went out and fetched the letter referred to above from the person in whose care it was.

AT LUCKNOW.

When they arrived at Lucknow they first went to Shankarlal's house and as it was locked they waited outside. Later when Shankarlal came Satyen asked him if he knew accused's house and Shankarlal said "No." He then asked Shankarlal if accused visited him and the latter replied in the affirmative. As Satyen thought Shankarlal did not know Raju by name he described the man and asked him if such a man visited him and Shankarlal said, "No." Both of them asked Shankarlal to take them to the accused's house, but the latter said he did not know the house. They then went inside the house and sent Shankarlal to fetch some food. While Shankarlal was away witness wrote out a letter referring to Rs. 500 and put it in an envelope. When Shankarlal returned Satyen gave the letter to him and observing it was valuable asked him to keep it in the box. That was a trick to see the inside of Shankarlal's box as they suspected the stolen Mauser might be there. They however, could not get a good view of the inside of the box. Shankarlal then went to school and they went out in search of Ramu. Having met him they asked him to show them the accused's house but he at first said he did not know and then refused to show the house. The whole afternoon was passed walking about the town. About four o'clock Ramu agreed to show the house and took them round and round but the house never arrived. Satyen then gave him a bit of his mind and by 8 p.m., they arrived at Shankarlal's house. As house was locked they waited outside.

THE MASKED VISITORS.

While they three were there about half an hour, he saw two men come up from the left their faces wrapped up. One of the two stood about two feet in front of him. Witness thereupon rushed, caught hold of his sleeve and said "who are you?" At this the man whizzed out a revolver at Satyen. At the first shot was fired Satyen at once jumped on him and witness heard two more shots fired. He then saw the other man pointing a revolver against him. That was about two yards distant. In the meantime Ramu ran away. Witness saw this man put his fingers thrice on the trigger, but the revolver did not go off. Later, he discovered that there had been three misfires. When he saw the man aim the revolver at him he rushed and seized the man's wrist, snatched away the revolver and gave him a blow on the face. He then recognised quite distinctly that man had gone off and he could recognise the face. As soon as he received the blow the accused ran away. Witness then ran to Satyen and found that both Satyen and his assistant had fallen together. Satyen was trying to get hold of the revolver and his assistant had his hand stretched out to prevent him reaching the revolver.

RAJU DISCOVERED.

Witness went and snatched away the revolver and called out to Satyen to leave him go. At that time he saw the man's face and he recognised him as Raju. The reason why he did not desire to get Raju arrested was that he did not want the police to come, in this being an incident of a revolutionary campaign. After Raju had run away, witness picked up Satyen. At first Satyen embraced him and said he had been shot and he could not walk further. He could not say anything more beyond asking him to run away. Witness placed him against the plynth and started for help several times but none came forward. He waited there some time, but on hearing the approach of a motor car, ran away. In the struggle his cap had fallen off and as he could not recover it, he picked up another that was lying near.

He identified his cap which had a bullet mark on it in the court.

He then ascended to Benares and on the way he threw away the revolver he had picked up feeling certain the train would be searched in Benares. From Benares he went to Calcutta where he was arrested. At Burdwan the carriage in which he was travelling was searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

Witness was then cross-examined and re-examined.

More corroborative evidence was led and the prosecution closed their case. The Magistrate reserved orders.

LUCKNOW MURDER CASE.

PROSECUTION CASE CLOSES.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 13.

The hearing of the Lucknow political murder case was resumed this morning by Mr. Rutledge.

Mr. S. C. Narrow, City Magistrate, proved that a Bengali youth named Trijendra Mohan Ghosh identified the accused before him in jail at the identification parade. He also proved cross identifications of Trijendra and Shankarlal. Trijendra is the youth referred to as "Bengali" in Shankarlal's evidence.

Trijendra Mohan Ghosh examined by Mr. Alston said he had joined a conspiracy against the Government about four years ago. Later he met a man known among conspirators as Satyen. He could not say whether that was the man's real name. Satyen was the man who was shot in Lucknow in the beginning of February. Besides Satyen, he also met a man known as "the chemist." That was the accused. Witness saw the accused on the night of Satyen's murder. After that night until this morning he never saw the accused again. He also knew a fellow conspirator named Raju. Raju was known to both the deceased and the accused. Witness arrived in Lucknow last year. He left Bengal in company of the deceased and accused. The accused left them on the way. On arrival in Lucknow he was received at the station by a man named Ramu alias Narasing Prasad. Ramu took the witness to a house in Ghiasiari Mandi. In that house he met Shankarlal Lal who was then known as Lala. Witness Satyen and accused stayed in that house for a month. The accused had rejoined them within three or four days. Witness saw Raju in that house twice. He did not even know Raju's real name. On the night Satyen was murdered he saw Raju at the spot. He had not seen Raju since.

SOJOURN AT ALIGARH.

In that house he also met another conspirator known as Musalman. He did not know the man's name. He was a college student. Witness had seen the accused write letters in English and Hindi, but never got them to read. From Lucknow witness went to Aligarh with Satyen and Raju. At that time Satyen, Raju and accused were on good terms. When they went to Aligarh, Satyen had Rs. 500 with him. While they were in Aligarh, accused came there to meet them. Raju then made efforts to get a house for them in Agra. The house was rented in Agra to take refuge if necessary. They all went to Agra to see the house. There they discussed "a revolutionary society." The object of the society was to overthrow the British Government. One of the means to be employed was to collect arms. During that conversation, they discussed the question of religion in connection with the society. Accused urged that atheists should not be taken into the society. This was said as Satyen was suspected to be an atheist, because he had books of Rousseau. The question of the leadership of their branch was also discussed, and accused suggested that either Satyen or himself should take charge, but Satyen did not agree and suggested the formation of a board to govern the branch. In the discussion, Raju always sided with the accused. Satyen's views on religion were called for by Raju, but Satyen referred him to the accused. The accused insisted on the question being answered. Satyen declined to give a reply observing the accused was siding with Raju. Satyen added he and the accused had been brought up together, and the accused knew his views well. He would therefore make no reply. By this time, Satyen and accused had become "heated" and accused said if he would not disclose his views, he should leave the society that very night. The accused added he would not do anything. He was to leave his dhoti and everything. There taking only one Lungi. Satyen (Satyen?) said he would not wait for the accused to say when he should leave and what he should take with him. The accused thereupon threatened to shoot Satyen, but the latter said "If you are so powerful, better shoot me."

Later the accused changed his tone and said to Raju "We are men of the same society. We should not talk of shooting each other, but if you are willing to shoot you may." Raju said he was not willing to shoot. It was better for them to leave the society than to shoot. At that time, Satyen was in possession of a Mauser pistol and ammunition which he had brought from Bengal.

A CHANGE AND AFTER.

The same night Raju and accused left Agra, but Raju returned after two days. He asked Satyen if he had changed his views and Satyen asked for his authority to put the question. They again began talking to each other and Satyen asked what would be the consequence, and Raju said he could not answer that, and Satyen said he would not reply either. Witness then copied a draft letter written by Raju to Raju Satyen's dictation to the accused. Witness wrote a separate slip in cipher. The note was not taught the other with the letter, cipher slip was posted again and said he had later. Raju met them again and said he had been summoned to Lucknow by "Therese" meaning the accused. The accused was also known as "chemist." Raju asked Satgir if he had not received a letter from him giving that information. Satyen answered in the negative. Such a letter was however shown to witness by Satyen. One day the Mauser pistol was stolen. The pistol was stolen a few hours after that conversation.

Witness then stated how they came to the conclusion that Raju had stolen the Mauser and ammunition. Satyen told witness there was no reason to fear and they started for Lucknow with the intention of

(continued in column 3.)

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REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. R. SADEKAR.—We cannot enter into any discussion as to the reasons for non-publication of letters sent to the Editor.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, 15th July, 1918.

WHAT CAUSES THE EPIDEMICS?

The gravity of the epidemic which has not yet altogether ceased its ravages in Bombay and has now extended in a severe form to Madras and Calcutta, is fully brought out in the extremely interesting and carefully drawn up report of the Municipal Officer of Health, published in our issue of Friday last. The appalling figure of the death-rate for the previous week, 77.83 as compared with the quinquennial mean of 26.01, however, would have been sufficient of itself to indicate the severity and abnormality of an epidemic, which a contemporary asked us to treat, when it first made itself manifest, as a normal sort of occurrence accompanying the onset of the Monsoon. That there is usually a slight increase in the sickness of the City at such a time may be the fact, but it should have been apparent at once to a discerning mind that we were being visited by an epidemic of a quite abnormal character, into the causes of which prompt and searching investigation was essential. It is satisfactory that the Health Department of the Municipality, in spite of the apparently jejune attitude of one or two of its officers, realised this and Dr. Turner acted very properly by taking steps promptly to set on foot an investigation, which we have no doubt was as complete as his resources would permit.

We are not satisfied, however, that sufficient has been done to settle definitely either the nature or the causation of the disease. Dr. Turner, in his report, comes to a definite conclusion that the disease is influenza and that it was introduced by vessels coming from overseas. As to the first, the evidence is not convincing; as to the second, it is stronger. But in neither case is it conclusive. The letter we publish to-day from a correspondent, "Medicus," throws doubt on both points. Our correspondent, who is a well-known practitioner and is entitled to speak with authority, asserts that the symptoms are not those of influenza but of the fever known as Dengue fever and this is a view which is widely held. He also believes that the disease is indigenous and that insanitary conditions are primarily responsible for it. The symptoms, as described by him, as a result of his extensive experience, are certainly not those of influenza, but it must be admitted that the facts revealed by Dr. Turner and the appearance of the epidemic in a severe form at other seaports strongly bear out the theory that, as far as the present epidemic is concerned, at any rate, it was brought into Bombay

from overseas. But while doubt exists and in view of the immense importance of the matter, it appears to us desirable that Government should appoint a committee which will have power to investigate the matter on a wider basis than was available to the Municipal Health Officer, and which might also be empowered to make recommendations for the establishment of proper relations between the City and the Port in regard to the notification of disease and means of checking its growth. The complete hiatus in this respect to which Dr. Turner draws attention, is a matter of grave concern and requires to be corrected without delay. If the theory of Dr. Turner is correct, that the present epidemic was introduced by vessels arriving in harbour with numerous cases of the fever, which were not immediately notified to the Medical Officer of the City and which, apparently, were not kept in quarantine, we have to deal with a state of affairs which is a reproach to all the authorities concerned and the system which permits such laxity. And the sooner Dr. Turner's report is acted upon with a view to having this state of things mended, the better.

But, while we are inclined to think that the view of "Medicus" that this epidemic is indigenous, is against the weight of evidence contained in the report, there is no doubt as to the scandal of insanitary conditions to which he draws attention, which are calculated to lend every assistance to the spread of disease, even when they do not actually cause it. It is a most unfortunate irony that while the Municipal Executive is busying itself with such activity in the matter of closing wells and filling up tanks, such abuses as those described by "Medicus" and those revealed recently in our columns regarding the conditions in Sankli Street, Byculla, are allowed to flourish. But what hope is there for improvement when the interests of the population are largely in the hands of such a sloppy type of city fathers as Messrs. Dhondy and Barodawala, who having been convicted of gross neglect of the interests of these inhabitants of the ward they represent, take refuge in a shameless unsupported denial of the facts? Their grave misrepresentation of the matter is sufficiently well dealt with in the letters from the tenants of the building concerned, which we have published. There is no doubt at all as to the facts revealed in our article of the 26th June, and we have had in our possession for the last sixteen days a letter signed by all the literate occupants of the place, fully endorsing our description of the disgusting condition of the place and the inadequacy of the water supply. But, as Mr. Dhondy says, a great deal depends on what one means by "dirty," and we may add many other unpleasant expressions. He is quite welcome to his own views on the subject as a private individual, but as a member of the Corporation they disfigure him to any consideration as a judge of sanitation and decent amenities of habitation. His judgment as to the water supply of the building is based on a visit of a few minutes at 6-30 in the evening. To presume on such a basis to controvert facts ascertained in the course of a careful investigation is sheer impudence. As for Mr. Barodawala, when he offers a satisfactory explanation of his statement that there was no sickness in the building when he went there, in face of the documentary evidence to the contrary in his actual possession, he may be treated seriously. The fact of the matter is that these two guardians of the public interest have suffered a pretty severe exposure. They ignored the matter when it came before them at a meeting of the Corporation, as such matters are frequently ignored by our considerate corporators. The article in our columns woke them up, and like many people in a similar plight, they immediately proceeded to deny the undeniable, hoping by sheer audacity of assertion to "win through." If their election next year depended upon a reasonably popular franchise there would be no doubt as to their fate. But it would seem that anyone can impose on the present fancy electorate.

ANOTHER MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

One of the numerous ways in which municipalities in the moffusil are kept in the leading strings of local officialdom is to saddle them with Government servants as Chief Officers on a salary that is a heavy burden on their slender resources. The baneful effect of this system on the growth of local self-government has been pointed out over and over again. The Dharangaon Municipality is the latest victim of the system. This Municipality was superseded in 1908, but was reconstituted by Government in 1915 on condition that it should appoint a Government servant on Rs. 100 per month as its Chief Officer.

This condition, it is not surprising to learn, was imposed in spite of the fact that the District Municipal Act does not empower the Government to make a conditional restitution and that the appointment of a Chief Officer cannot be imposed on a Municipality which is not a city municipality. However, the local autocrats had their way and a Government servant was appointed to the post. About the beginning of last year this man, it is instructive to note, was convicted of taking illegal gratification. A vacancy having thus been created, the Municipality was asked to engage another Government servant, who was to retire from Government service in March last and who does not know English. Of the fourteen Municipal Councillors, as a well-informed correspondent states, six voted against this proposal on principle and two others voted against it on the ground that the salary was too high, but the Chairman ruled that the latter were "indifferent" and declared the proposal as carried by his casting vote. An appeal was preferred against the irregular procedure to the Commissioner, but to no purpose. Since his appointment, the correspondent proceeds, the Chief Officer's behaviour has been such as to admit of no willing cooperation on the part of the Councillors. There have been constant bitterness and frequent irregularities in the administration. All this, however, was tolerated in view of the fact that the officer was to retire from service in March. Rumours, however, the correspondent continues,

began to spread in the town that the officer was likely to be given a year's further extension of service in spite of the Collector's recommendation to the contrary. Nine Councillors of the total fourteen, including two Government servants, then bestirred themselves and sent a wire followed by a petition to the Commissioner, C. D., protesting against the extension and his further retention in the Municipal service. The Commissioner replied that extension had already been sanctioned but the question of his withdrawal would be considered on grounds therefor being given.

A resolution was thereupon brought forward and passed asking Government to withdraw the Chief Officer from the municipal service and various definite charges of maladministration were made against the officer in support of the resolution. We have not the space to publish these charges which, on examination, we find are grave enough to warrant the immediate suspension of the officer pending enquiry, and disclose a familiar state of affairs following upon undue interference by incompetent officers. We trust Government will bestir themselves and institute immediate enquiries and free the municipality from local official control, as the correspondent suggests, "by taking that valued servant back in their service, to be made at their sweet will, a Recruiting Officer or a District Deputy Collector, we care not which."

DEMOCRACY & DIPLOMACY.

The advocates of a radical change in the control of Foreign Affairs in the British Government find in the horrible calamity now overwhelming the world a sufficient reason for demanding that the people of the country and Empire should exercise a much more intimate control than has up to the present been given; the advocates of a continuation of the present system point to the way in which democracy, "if so we may term the Bolsheviks" has brought about a complete state of confusion, and practical slavery to the Russian people. But it is possible to lay too great stress on the diplomatic failure of Lenin and Trotsky, and to draw conclusions which cannot be drawn from the recent events in that sad country. But it is certain that in the minds of many people, democracy has been discredited by the conduct of the Russian leaders, and especially in regard to foreign affairs. While acknowledging the disloyalty of the Bolshevik leaders to the cause of the Allies, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that their foreign policy was forced upon them by the internal condition of the country, and though acquiescing, the Bolsheviks strongly protested, and declared that the agreement would be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment. We are not justified in condemning wholesale the democracy represented by these people, because of false steps taken in a time of great upheaval, when the preservation of the results of the revolution appeared paramount to the minds of this class. Even apart from this, we cannot fail to see that the Brest-Litovsk treaty was the most novel and daring experiment in diplomacy ever tried, diplomacy between a Socialist Republic and autocracy, diplomacy without a mask, conducted in the light of day. It has been an apparent failure, bringing disgrace on the country, and ruin to the Russian people, as well as almost unbearable trials to the other democratic nations. Had this debacle not arisen, however, it is almost certain that the

British people would have been united in their demand that the old diplomacy should pass away and be replaced by a new, based on entirely different principles. The cry is too insistent to be neglected, and, with the example of the United States before us, and the record of the events which are the cause of this present conflagration, something will have to be done in the near future to bring the conduct of foreign affairs into more real relation to the national life.

Wherein will the new diplomacy differ from the old? The first principle of the old is that foreign affairs are the affairs of diplomats, not of peoples. From that principle flowed, as a natural consequence, that of secrecy. Then, also, the idea of the balance of power between nations, which has been the basis of foreign diplomacy both in the West and East for many ages. These principles of diplomacy naturally lead to the idea that lands and people are materials for barter, and that success gained in obtaining land belonging to another for their own State is the aim and object of diplomats. Of course, we are aware that this is rather baldly put, and that all diplomacy is not governed by such an idea. If that idea of diplomacy is to persist, then we shall probably not be served better by any class than by such men as have held high and honourable posts in the British Diplomatic Corps. But the British people, and with these we must include the intelligent classes in India and other parts of the Empire, will not be prepared to accept this conception of the duties of the diplomat. The new diplomacy must look on the world neither as a balance of rival Powers nor as a group of markets for competing industrial groups, but as a fellowship of human societies, pursuing the common labour of civilization. In his recent speech at Washington's Tomb, President Wilson clearly stated what are the objects America is fighting for, and these objects must, of necessity, underlie all diplomatic relations after the war. "We seek the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organised opinion of mankind." Diplomacy which fails to recognise this as the supreme object of its existence will be out of place in the days to come. The principle accepted, there is room for the discussion of the ways and means by which it can best be applied. There are many advocates for the system as it has been carried on by the British Government up to the present. By some it is said that on the whole it is a good system but might be considerably improved; by others, of the type of Mr. Balfour, that no other system is possible; by others, that there is a middle way, in which the Foreign Minister will be able to carry on his duties without unnecessary interference, but one in which the voice of the people will have a very definite say in the general policy to be followed. In a discussion in the British Parliament some months ago, Mr. Ponsonby placed this aspect before the members. "Our demand is not that the Foreign Secretary should lay the cards on the table and so expose his hand, but only that he should let us know what the game is; not that we should be allowed to interfere with the work of negotiation or with the individual responsibility of the Foreign Minister, but that we should be enabled to control the broad lines of our national policy, be kept informed as to the course of events, and invited to sanction agreements, alliances and treaties."

The proposal which appears to have gained most favour among those anxious to increase the influence of democracy in foreign relations is the formation of a Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs, in some respects like the Select Committee in France. The proposal would at least keep the people's representatives in touch with foreign policy, thus touching the very roots of democratic government. Such a committee would be unofficial, and thus able to look at matters from a somewhat different angle of vision than that of the officials of the Foreign Office, whose view is not always marked with any special insight. Then regular reports issued to Parliament would educate public opinion in a way that the occasional speeches of the Foreign Minister could never do. The House of Commons itself is kept in the dark as to the work of the Foreign Office, and it is said that, save for four or five of the members of the Cabinet, the rest are also in complete ignorance. The setting up of a Committee of Foreign Affairs would not prevent blunders in the future, but that is no sufficient reason why the people should not keep control of foreign relations as they do of domestic matters, in which, too, they make mistakes.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE IN SIND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 13.

A special Sind Provincial Conference to consider the Reform report is to be held at Hyderabad on the 27th and 28th instant.

Notes of the Day.

The Lesson of the War.

"In these days of progress and reform," said Mr. Walter Long at Mansion House on Friday, "nobody could stand still, all must go forward or backward." In these words Mr. Long has summed up the lesson of this world-wide tragedy, which found its earliest and most trenchant expression in President Wilson's phrase that the war is being waged to save democracy for the world. This is the lesson which the world must learn to its lasting benefit or peril. According to Mr. Long the process of learning this lesson so far as the British Empire is concerned, is growing apace. The "immense strengthening of the Empire" which he had forecasted early in the war, he said, "was now proceeding as surely as the night followed the day."

Weak Links.

The strength of a chain depends on its weakest link or links. Can it be said that all parts of the British Empire are illustrations of the application of those principles, for which the war is being waged, and the denial of which in any part of the world would be a mockery of the sacrifices which humanity has undergone and is undergoing? That is a question which British statesmanship has to face now and will be confronted with when the time comes to make peace—the enduring peace that it seeks to secure. If the utterances of British statesmen were a sure guide, the question would be answered satisfactorily and unhesitatingly. Speaking the other day at Toronto, Lord Reading thus visualised the British Empire and its mission after the war:

"When the war has ended, and when the only peace we will ever contemplate has come, when victory has at last resulted for our cause, I can see on the horizon not only Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and the whole British Empire, but also I can see associated with it all the English-speaking peoples in the world, each with our traditions, our ideals, our visions of liberty, our determination to secure justice, and our regard for the weak, and our desire to protect their liberties. I see all this as a reality, as certain to come as victory in this war, and we shall be able to achieve the benefits for humanity which will baffle all description, and will always have as an end the bettering of the conditions of peoples throughout the world, and the securing of a just and lasting peace for all civilisation."

This vision can only become a reality if the soul of liberty is preserved, alike in the prosecution of the war and during the days of reconstruction, in every part of the Empire.

O'Dwyerism Again.

Elsewhere will be found the information published by the Lahore "Tribune" that "the Post Office of the Punjab has received instruction to confiscate all copies of 'New India' received in this Province." No act of fatuous tyranny on the part of an autocrat like Sir Michael O'Dwyer is, indeed, surprising. But those who have the interests of the Empire at heart may well ask how long are the Government of Lord Chelmsford going to allow such violation of those fundamental principles which are at stake in the war—violation which tends to shake the confidence of the people in the genuineness of the official lip-service to them.

Self-Determination.

It is instructive to note that the object of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's attack on the liberties of the people of the Punjab is to prevent them from being influenced by "New India's" scathing criticism of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report,—which, we are told, is published for "public discussion." We trust Lord Chelmsford's Government will take immediate steps with a view to the revocation of the order. If that is not done, the people of this country will be provided with a further justification for supposing that the democratic principle of self-determination is not to be applied to her.

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton.

The news that Mr. H. E. A. Cotton has been adopted as Government candidate by the East Finsbury Liberal Association will be received with sympathetic interest throughout India. As the son of the late Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Cotton inherited a special tradition of splendid devotion to the cause of Indian progress and freedom,—a tradition which he has maintained in his own public career with notable fidelity. As the Editor of "India" for over a decade alone he rendered very conspicuous service to the national cause, but apart from that Mr. Cotton has been one of the most alert and active friends of India in England.

A Pillar of the Congress Committee.

One of the pillars of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, he has also been intimately identified with all phases of progressive activity on behalf of India in Great Britain, and India has good reason to be gratified that he will now, in all probability, have a wider field and a more effective channel of serving her interests. Mr. Cotton will have before him the great example of his revered father's Parliamentary career, and his own activities in the House of Commons will be looked forward to with confidence and anticipation in this country. East Finsbury is to be congratulated on its choice of Mr. Cotton.

**BRITISH ACTIVITY
IN AIR.****4,000 HOSTILE AIRCRAFT
BROUGHT DOWN.****2,150 DESTROYED ON WEST
FRONT ALONE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., July 14.

The Press Bureau states that during the year ending the 30th June on the West front alone the British destroyed 2,150 aircraft and drove down 1,083 while the Air Force in conjunction with the Navy shot down 623. During the same period 1,094 of ours were missing and also 92 working with the Navy. From April to June the Italian front the British destroyed 165 machines and drove down six. Thirteen British were missing.

At Salonika from January to June we destroyed twenty-one and drove down thirteen. Four British were missing. From March to June in Egypt and Palestine we destroyed twenty-six and drove down fifteen. Ten British were missing. The British, therefore, during the year brought down over four thousand aircraft while our missing slightly exceed one thousand.

PAST WEEK'S WAR IN AIR.**FOURTEEN BRITISH RAIDS INTO
GERMANY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 11 p.m., July 13.

The past week's war in the air has been remarkably successful. It includes 14 separate British raids into Germany with losses of 2 aeroplanes against 4 enemy machines brought down. In spite of new and formidable enemy squadrons set off to reinforce the defences, the raids are increasingly hampering the German power of offence and manoeuvre owing to serious damage inflicted on munition factories and network of railways from the Rhine to the front. Germany has been forced to divert the ever increasing amount of energy, trained man-power and material to defend Rhineland and an interruption of war work is an increasingly serious problem.

Forty-eight tons of bombs were dropped in Germany in May and sixty-one tons in June.

**RAIDS BY BRITISH AND
AUSTRALIANS.****HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13, 1-30 p.m.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 14.

A British communiqué says that the English and Australians yesterday carried out successful minor enterprises in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin and Merris taking ninety-six prisoners and a few machine-guns. Our casualties in this sector during the past few days have been exceptionally light. We raided the enemy northward of Hamel, taking twenty-two prisoners. We repulsed a raid northward of Metz. Hostile artillery was active opposite Beaumont Hamel and in Strazeele and Locre sectors.

**BETWEEN OISE AND
MONTDIDIER.****OUR POSTS ADVANCED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13, 4-5 p.m.
Recd. noon, July 14.

A French communiqué says during the night between Montdidier and the Oise our advanced posts were advanced five hundred metres in the region of Porte farm.

**RESULT OF FRIDAY'S
FIGHTING.****CAPITAL OBSERVATION POINTS
SECURED.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 14.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the advance mentioned in Friday Night's communiqué secured possession of the entire Rouvres plateau and gives capital observation over enemy movements along the main roads, also on Moreuil and Mailly-Rainval in the neighbourhood of which severest fighting occurred at the end of March and the beginning of April.

Yesterday's artillery preparation was so accurate that trees in small woods were reduced to matchwood and a widespread network of barbed wire blown into an awful tangle. The French assault was launched in the face of incessant fire from hundreds of German machine-guns hidden in strong emplacements.

**ENEMY RAID REPULSED NEAR
BUQUOY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We repulsed an attempted raid

(Continued on page 8.)

**ENEMY REPULSED S.
OF SASSOROSSO.****HOSTILE COLUMN'S
DISPERSED NEAR BEPAT.****OVER 1,800 PRISONERS
TAKEN.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13, 9-25 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

An Italian official communiqué says: We repulsed an attempted attack southward of Sassorosso. We maintain contact with the new enemy line northward of the Sement. We dispersed retreating enemy columns northward of Bepat. Prisoners taken since the 6th July exceed eighteen hundred.

ALLIES' CAPTURES IN ALBANIA**HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 14.

The Allies' captures in Albania hitherto are 1,600 prisoners and 6 guns. The enemy losses have been very heavy.

PARIS, July 14.

Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

An Orient communiqué says: The enemy suffered heavily in the retreat in Albania and is now holding the line near the junction of the Tomorica and Devoli.

**GENERALS CADORNA AND
CAPELO.****RETIRED WITH LOSS OF RANK AND
PAY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 14.

An Italian military bulletin announces that Generals Cadorna and Capello have been retired with loss of rank and pay. Capello commanded the second army in the battle in October last year.

AIR RAID ON KULELIBURGAS.**IN COOPERATION WITH NAVY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., July 13.

The Press Bureau states that the Air Force cooperating with the Navy between 8th and 10th July dropped 8 tons of bombs on enemy docks and works. The Kuleliburgas bridge and station in Bulgaria, on which a quarter of ton of bombs were dropped recently, were badly damaged.

M. C. TO CAPT. WHITWORTH.**AN EPISODE OF COOL COURAGE.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 14.

The "Gazette" announces the award of the Military Cross to Captain D. E. Whitworth. He was acting adjutant of his regiment when communications to the rear were being heavily barraged. No orders having been received, he went on foot through the barrage to infantry headquarters and received and telephoned orders for the withdrawal of the regiment, then returned through the barrage and delivered orders to the commander. Though injured in foot, he continued to perform duties until the regiment was relieved.

**MAKING OF NATIONALITY
LAWS.****SIR G. CAVE'S VIEWS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., July 13.

In the House of Commons Sir George Cave moving second reading of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill said that all self-governing Dominions and India, except Australia, approved the draft, but Australia had indicated its assent.

The main purpose was to give wider powers to revoke naturalisation certificates. The Bill did not deal with the many difficult questions in connection with the law of nationality, but he hoped the policy of making Nationality Laws would not be abandoned. The Government proposed to refer the question to an advisory committee of experts. The Bill was read a second time.

NOTABLE BANK AMALGAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 14.

The Treasury has approved the amalgamation of the London City and Midland and the London Joint Stock Banks.

DEATH OF LADY CUNNINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. noon, July 14.

The death is announced of Lady Cunningham.

**Montagu-Chelmsford Reform
Scheme.****"DUTY OF EDUCATED CLASSES."**

The following is a further instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms:

To the educated classes we would address a similar appeal. If they resent the suggestion that has been made that they have hitherto safe-guarded their own position and shown insufficient interest in the peasant and labouring population, now is the opportunity for them to acquit themselves of such an imputation and to come forward as leaders of the people as a whole. Hope for the future lies along the lines which the great leaders of Indian opinion have already eloquently pointed out and which, as we have said, some advanced Indians are beginning to pursue. As Mr. Gokhale said:

"There is work enough for the most enthusiastic lover of his country. On every side wherever we turn only one sight meets the eye; that of work to be done, and only one cry is heard, that there are but few faithful workers. The elevation of the depressed classes who have to be brought up to the level of the rest of our people, universal education, co-operation, improvement of the economic condition of the peasantry, higher education of women, spread of industrial and technical education, and building up the industrial strength, promotion of closer relation between the different communities—these are some of the tasks which lie in front of us, and each of them needs a whole army of devoted missionaries."

It is indeed plain that there is an immense work of education to be done throughout the countryside. Everything that tends to waken the Indian ryot's intelligence, that helps him to be an independent, self-determining man; everything that breaks down the barriers between communities, and makes men regard each other as neighbours and not as the wearers of some caste or creed insignia hastens on the day when self-government within the Empire will be attained. All this is work that the educated Indian can and ought to undertake. The work is more than arduous. It demands men who are really thinking of their country who really have the interests of the masses at heart—men of courage and fixity of purpose, who do not fear responsibility and are capable of leadership.

And Towards Agitation.

Together with this there is a very real responsibility of the utmost importance. There exists a small revolutionary party deluded by hatred of British rule and desire for the elimination of the Englishman into the belief that the path to independence or constitutional liberty lies through anarchical crime. Now it may be that such persons will see for themselves the wisdom of abandoning methods which are as futile as criminal; though if they do not, the powers of the law are or can be made sufficient for the maintenance of order. But the existence of such people is a warning against the possible consequences of unrestrained agitation in India. We are justified in calling on the political leaders, in the work of education that they will undertake, to bear carefully in mind the political inexperience of their hearers; and to look for further progress not to fiery agitation which may have consequences quite beyond their grasp, but to the machinery which we devise for the purpose. In every country there will be persons who love agitation for agitation's sake or to whom it appeals like an intoxicant. It is the duty of the leaders of Indian opinion to remember the effect on people not accustomed to weighing words of fiery and heated speeches. Where ignorance is wide spread and passions are so easily aroused, nothing is easier than for political leaders to excite a storm; nothing harder for them than to allay it. Breaches of the peace or crimes of violence only put back the political clock.

Above all things, when the future of India depends upon cooperation among all races, attacks upon one race or religion or upon another jeopardise the whole experiment. Nor can the condemnation of extremist and revolutionary action be left only to the official classes. We call upon all those who claim to be leaders to condemn with us and to support us in dealing with methods of agitation which drive school-boys to crime and lead to religious and agrarian disturbances. Now that His Majesty's Government have declared their policy, reasonable men have something which they can oppose successfully to the excitement created by attacks on Government and by abuse of Englishmen, coupled with glowing and inaccurate accounts of India's golden past and appeals to race hatred in the name of religion. Many prominent Indians dislike and fear such methods. A new opportunity is now being offered to combat them; and we expect them to take it. Disorder must be prejudicial to the cause of progress and especially disorder as a political weapon. But we have no hesitation in recommending that the Government must maintain power to prevent the disastrous consequences if in any case law and order are jeopardised. Outbreaks of anarchy cannot be tolerated.

Duty of Discouraging Religious Animosities
Finally, what of the differences between races and creeds? We do not propose to review the evidence placed before us showing the extent to which they still endure. But we must take them into account as presenting a feature of Indian society which is out of harmony with the ideas on which elsewhere in the world representative institutions rest. We have, of course, no intention of interfering with questions of a religious nature or bound up with religious beliefs, which it is the duty of Government so far as possible to respect and to leave alone. But we can at least appeal to Hindu

and Muslim, Brahman and non-Brahman to cultivate a community of interests in the greater welfare of the whole. On them all rests a great responsibility for the development of their common country, and their realization of this truth will be the surest way, perhaps the only way, of ending disunion. Self-government for India within the Empire is the highest aim which her people can set before themselves or, which we as trustees for her, can help her to attain. Without it there can be no fullness of civic life, no satisfaction of the natural aspirations which fill the soul of every self-respecting man. The vision is one that may well lift men up to resolve on things that seemed impossible before. Is it too much to hope that the desire of the people of India so to govern themselves and the conviction that they can never do so otherwise in any real sense, may prove eventually to be the solvent of these difficulties of race and creed? The first duty of the leaders of every party in the state is to untach partisanship. If the Hindu or the Muslim displays intolerance of the other's religious practices, if the higher castes refuse to admit the children of low castes to schools which their own sons attend, or if caste exclusiveness takes even harsher shape towards the out-castes, it is the business of the enlightened leaders of the community to explain to them that they are only retarding a cause that ought to be dearer to them than their own sectional interests. So long as the latter are paramount any form of self-government to which India can attain must be limited and unreal at best. But our aim is that it should be complete and real and to this end as we have stated it our reforms are designed.

Possible Effect of the Reforms.

Nor are we without hope that the reforms will themselves help to provide the remedy. We would not be misunderstood. Representative institutions in the west, where all are equal at the ballot box, have checked but not abolished social exclusiveness. We do not make a higher claim for similar institutions in India than that they will help to soften the rigidity of the caste-system. But we hope that those incidents of it which lead to the permanent degradation and ostracism of the lowest castes will tend to disappear in proportion to the acceptance of the ideas on which the new constitution rests. There is a further point. An autocratic administration, which does not share the religious ideas of the people, obviously finds its sole safe ground in leaving the whole department of traditional social usage severely alone. In such matters as child-marriage, it is possible that through excess of caution proper to the regime under which it works, it may be actually perpetuating and stereotyping customs which the better mind of India might be brought, after the necessary period of struggle, to modify. A government, in which Indians themselves participate, invigorated by a closer touch with a more enlightened popular opinion, may be able with all due caution to effect with the free assent or acquiescence of the Indians themselves, what under the present system has to be rigorously set aside.

Advance must be Gradual.

So far we have tried, without under-estimate or reserve, to set out the difficulties that undoubtedly attend the introduction of responsible institutions into India. They have to be taken into account, and they must lead us to adjust the forms of popular government familiar elsewhere to the special conditions of Indian life. But we have also seen that there is good reason for hope. Free institutions have, as we have said, the faculty of reacting on the adverse conditions in which the start has to be made. The backwardness of education may embarrass the experiment at the outset; but it certainly ought not to stop it, because popular government in India as elsewhere is sure to promote the progressive spread of education and so a widening circle of improvement will be set up. While, however, we do not doubt the eventual capacity of Indians for self-government, we find it freely and widely admitted that they are not at present ready. Indeed the facts that we have endeavoured to bring out make this obvious. The successful working of popular government rests not so much on statutes and written constitutions as on the gradual building up of conventions, customs and traditions. These are based on the experience and political thought of the people, but are understood and appreciated by both the governed and the Government. Nothing but time can adequately strengthen them to support the strains to which they are exposed. There are examples ancient and contemporary alike to point the moral of the disasters which during a period of transition from official to popular rule may follow from ignoring this fundamental truth.

Provision against Religious Dissension.

While therefore we believe that the policy is right and we believe that it will succeed by enlisting on its side the best efforts and the highest thoughts of India, we recognize also that there are precautions to be taken. The difficulty that outweighs all others is the existence of religious differences. We may be told the political union achieved in December 1916 between Muslims and Hindus was an impressive demonstration of willingness to sink acute differences for a common end. We entirely agree that it is worthy of praise as testimony to the growing force of national feeling. The last thing that we desire is to see it broken. But we are bound to ask ourselves what sure guarantee it affords that religious dissensions between the great communities are over. The compact by which the Muslims were to get a certain proportion of seats in the councils in some cases in excess of those to which their numbers entitled them, and by which

(Continued on page 8.)

**HINTZE'S
APPOINTMENT.****REALLY A GAIN FOR ALLIES****ANXIETY IN HOLLAND.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 14.

Papers in London consider the appointment of von Hintze a distinct gain for the Allies, as von Kuehlmann's policy of compromise was more dangerous, because more feasible than the reactionary idea of crushing the Allies.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that uneasiness in Holland due to Hintze's appointment is reflected in the fall of all securities on Amsterdam and Rotterdam exchanges.

A TRIUMPH FOR TIRPITZ'S CLIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., July 14.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Delftner Tageblatt" says: In spite of all official assurances to the contrary, Hintze's appointment is a triumph for von Tirpitz's clique and will be recognised as such at home and abroad.

JEWS IN AUSTRIA.**ASKED TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 14.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Lombardische Tageblatt" in view of the anti-Jewish attitude of the Austrian Government, urges Austrian Jews to abandon neutrality and go over to the Entente which supports Jewish interests.

RUSSIA'S NEW COMPLICATION.**"PROVISIONAL RULER OF SIBERIA."**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 14.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Harbin dated 12th says the Russian General Horvat has been proclaimed Provisional Ruler in Siberia with a programme to restore treaties with the Entente, to reestablish a disciplined army and restore property.

RALLYING POINTS IN SIBERIA.**EXAMPLE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 14.

"The Times" in an editorial article urging the necessity for helping Russia says, that while the Allies hesitated, the Czecho-Slovaks practically seized Siberia and proved the ease of creating rallying points whence German invasion can eventually be checked. It is believed that Czecho-Slovaks at present control the whole Siberian railway from Pensa to Vladivostok with the exception of a section on either side of lake Baikal where however they are gaining ground.

"The Times" hopes that Japan quickly and all the Allies eventually will help Czecho-Slovaks. It says that the last word rests with the United States who alone can supply the rolling stock necessary for extensive movements, and believes that President Wilson fully appreciates the significance of the remarkable change due to the action of the Czecho-Slovaks.

"The Times" quotes at length the "Frankfurter Zeitung" which is uneasy at Czecho-Slovak success and signs of Entente activity. "The Frankfurter" says "If the Entente effects the collapse of Bolsheviks, the work of Brest-Litovsk will be undone and Germany must reckon on a serious possibility of military intervention to solve a problem which is insoluble politically."

**BRLSHEVIKS ON MURMAN
COAST.****DISARMED AND SENT BACK TO MOSCOW**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 10-15 p.m., July 14.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Vardoe states that two thousand Bolsheviks arrived on the Murman coast. Counter-revolutionaries surrounded their train, took them prisoners, disarmed them and subsequently allowed them to return to Moscow.

SIR SASSOON'S SILVER**WEDDING GIFT****TO BE HANDED OVER TO INDIAN
SOLDIER'S FUND.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

The India Office announces that their Majesties have directed that the Silver Wedding gift of £2,000 from Sir Sassoon David be handed over to the Indian Soldiers' Fund to be devoted to the welfare of Indian War prisoners.

**MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S SILVER
WEDDING GIFT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. noon, July 14.

In commemoration of Their Majesties' silver wedding, the Maharaja of Patiala presented letter cases suitably inscribed to 6,500 wounded sailors in London hospitals.

**"NEW INDIA" IN
PUNJAB.****COPIES TO BE
CONFISCATED.****AMAZING GOVERNMENT
PROCEDURE.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 13.

On July 13th the "Tribune" wrote the following:

"A correspondent informs us that in reply to an enquiry he has learnt from the post office that copies of 'New India' are being withheld under orders received from the authorities. We cannot vouch for the correctness of this information, but are in a position to state that we have not received our own copy of 'New India' for two days. We are making enquiries, but in the meantime we publish this statement for what it may be worth."

This evening (Saturday) the paper writes: "We are now in a position to corroborate the statement of our correspondent that the Post Office has received instruction to confiscate all copies of 'New India' received in this province." Commenting on it the "Tribune" says: "Surely Responsible Government and action like this are absolutely incompatible. On our own behalf and on behalf of the educated community of this province we enter our strong and emphatic protest against the action of the Local Government."

The Punjabee also complains of the same thing and writes: "It is mysterious that the special issue of the 'New India', which is reported to contain Mrs. Beant's article on the reforms report as well as subsequent issues have not reached us though every other Madras paper is to hand."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.**GREETINGS OF COMRADES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 14.

President Wilson has telegraphed to President Poincaré fourteenth of July greetings. He says "The sea seems very narrow to-day and France is so close a neighbour to our hearts. We extend hands to each other, to peoples with whom we are associated and to peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice beyond price."

"ULSTER DAY" CELEBRATION.**SIR E. CARSON ON DUTY OF ORANGEMEN**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 14.

The twelfth of July was celebrated throughout Ulster. Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry addressed the main celebration at Belfast. Banners and lodged were draped with bunting in memory of the fallen. The procession was orderly.

Sir Edward Carson while insisting upon the fidelity of Orangemen to their principles, said that everything paled to insignificance compared to the war. Every fit man should come forward to bear the burden of winning the battle of freedom in France and Flanders.

**"FLANDERS FEVER" IN
GERMAN ARMY.****DUE TO MALNUTRITION.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 14.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that of the eight hundred prisoners which Australians captured on 4th, a large proportion reported sick on the following day and were found to be suffering from high fever culminating in complete prostration. The sickness is partly due to malnutrition brought on by short rations. Germans call this sickness "Flanders fever." It is more serious than Spanish influenza.

CHINESE MINISTER TO SEE OF ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.
Recd. noon, July 14.

ROME.—The Pope has approved the appointment of Tai-chet-heng, ex-Minister in Spain and Portugal as Chinese Minister to the Holy See.

CONTROL OF RAW MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 14.

The Executive of the British Imperial Commercial Council has passed a resolution urging the Government as early as possible to adopt the Imperial War Conference recommendations regarding the control of raw material.

MESSRS. MONTAGUS' REPORT.LONDON, July 13.
Recd. noon, July 14.

Messrs. Montagu's report says the tone is good and the price is unchanged. The Shanghai exchange hardened to 4/9. It is reported that purchases on account of China have been made in the United States.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM Scheme.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S VIEWS.

"DEEP LINES OF CLEAVAGE" OVERLOOKED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 10.

Recd. 12 noon, July 13.

Sir Valentine Chirol, writing in "The Times," referring to the Indian report's rejection of a "dualism" points out that a similar dualism exists wherever, as in Canada, state governments and legislatures exist within the same territory as a federal government and legislature. He says that this open recognised dualism is perhaps preferable to the latest dualism inevitable under the hybrid system which the report proposes, which must have in practice the very serious drawback of blurring over the powers and responsibilities of Indian ministers—thus impairing the value of the whole experiment as a training and an object lesson in responsible government. Another drawback is the great danger of friction between Indian ministers and their supporters in the legislative council and the Governor-in-Council over the annual allocation of "ways and means" for transferred and reserved subjects respectively, if it is liable to be varied in every budget instead of being stabilised by a periodical settlement at least for the duration of each legislature. The best argument in the report is that the presence of two elements in one government affords opportunities for understanding and cooperation. A better argument still, might be based on the danger of promoting racial antagonism by the segregation of the Indian element into a separate wholly Indian executive and legislature.

The report does not sufficiently allow for the deep lines of cleavage which will long continue to divide Indian society before a sense of common nationhood obliterates jealousies and suspicions.

The proposals restrict communal representation more than may be found expedient. Sir Valentine Chirol does not see how the Non-Brahmins of Madras, the Lingayats of Deccan or the Sikhs outside their chief centres in the Punjab can obtain elective representation, except through communal votes. The report omits to point out how gravely the preponderance of lawyers among the elected members of legislative council menaces the interests of agriculturalists and landowners. He is doubtful if the proposals will fully secure the ultimate authority of the provincial Governor in Council.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

"WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION OUT OF QUESTION."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya says: "So far as the proposals go they constitute a large and liberal measure of reform which we should be grateful for; but they do not go far enough to meet the requirements of the country. The wholesale condemnation is out of question. We have to suggest modifications and expansion giving reasons therefor."

The Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru says: "I think it bare justice to say that both Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu have made an honest and general attempt to grapple with the complex and complicated problem before them."

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER'S VIEW

NOT ADVANCE BUT "GOING BACKWARD."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 12.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, writing in "New India" regarding the proposed reforms, says that the present scheme is not only not an approximation to the ideal aimed at in the pronouncement of 20th August, but really amounts to a going backward. "I feel honestly convinced that the system is not one which will inevitably or even naturally lead to the ultimate goal of self-government with its fundamental idea." He says "What emerges from an examination of the report is that no definite or bold attempt has been made to subject the executive authority to popular control in any specific sphere of political action."

OVERCAUTIOUS AND TIMID.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 12.

With regard to the proposed reforms the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao writes to "the press" saying, among other things, that in his opinion the report breathes a spirit of genuine sympathy with the aspirations of the people, and their standpoint has been stated with fairness, and generally as fully and frankly as possible, though the actual recommendations are unsuccessfully overcautious and err even on the side of timidity. Many points which have formed the subject of continuing the agitation have been conceded and the line of action taken is sound.

WHERE IT FAILS.

MR. PRADHAN'S OPINION.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, editor, "Bharat Sevaka," Nasik, spoke on the Reform scheme as follows:—

Judging from the summary of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, it is impossible

to resist the conclusion that the scheme, taken as a whole, though it constitutes a step towards responsible Government and contains some features which are satisfactory, yet is not calculated to meet the present political situation of India and cannot, therefore, commend itself to the approval of the people unless it undergoes improvement in certain directions. The greatest defect of the scheme is that it does not provide for even full provincial government. If the Secretary of State and the Viceroy had recommended the establishment of full provincial responsible government, the defects in the proposed changes affecting the Government of India would not have been perhaps seriously objected to, and the scheme would have met at all events with a large measure of public support. Full provincial responsible government plus the proposed changes relating to the Government of India, the control of Parliament, the salary of the Secretary of India and so on, would have been generally accepted as a substantial step towards responsible government. I strongly feel that our efforts must now be directed *inter-alia* towards obtaining full Provincial Responsible Government at least in the major provinces, and I devoutly trust that the British Cabinet will not fail to grant this very moderate and reasonable demand. Otherwise I must say that the people cannot be persuaded to accept the scheme. I think that the problem could have been satisfactorily solved on some such lines and it appears to me that the absence of any effort on the part of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford to satisfy, in however small a measure (and subject to whatever reasonable conditions) the demands of the "backward classes" cannot but give rise to considerable discontent among them.

I would earnestly appeal to the Government not to misunderstand the motives of those who may not be able to accord their support to the scheme. There is no Indian, much less an Indian party, that would desire to wreck a genuine scheme of substantial reforms. India is not Ireland. There is no Sinn Féin movement among us. Our adverse criticism is entirely due to our sincere desire that the scheme may be improved in such a way that the Indian people will be able with a clear conscience to give it their hearty support.

"A CONFERENCE OF INFLUENTIAL MEN."

WELCOMES REFORM SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13

A Conference of influential men was held in the hall of the Indian Association, Calcutta, on Wednesday last. The Hon. Surendranath Banerjee presided. Among those present were: Sir K. G. Gupta, Raja Kishori Lal Goswami, Hon. Rai Bahadur Mohendra Nath Mitter, Sir B. C. Mitter, Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra, Hon. Rai Bahadur Debendra Chander Ghose, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, Sir Nilakanth Sarsar, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Mr. J. N. Roy, Hon. Provash Chandra Mitter, Mr. Satyananda Bose, and Mr. D. C. Ghose, Assistant Secretary, Indian Association.

The following resolutions were adopted:—
(1) That while reserving its opinion on the details, this Conference welcomes the Reform Scheme presented by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and his Excellency the Viceroy as a real and definite stage towards the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in India and regards it as the first genuine effort in the words of the report towards the creation of a sisterhood of self-governing states, with a central Government responsible to the people and representing the interests of India in equal terms with the self-governing units of the British Empire.
(2) This Conference desires to convey its sense of deep thankfulness to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and H. E. the Viceroy for the care, labour and sympathetic interest, which they have taken in framing this important scheme of constitutional reform.

SOME BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 13.

The following British press comments on the Reform proposals are published in today's "Madras Mail" from its own London correspondent:—

The "Liverpool Post" thinks that the proposals may well undergo a modification, but regards them courageous and generous. The "Birmingham Post" thinks the plan notable. It admits that the scheme may not receive legislative effect in its present form. The "Sheffield Telegraph" says the Empire views the scheme with sympathy, but before adopted, it must be carefully examined in detail in the light of India's special difficulties. The "Yorkshire Post" lays stress upon the crucial point of franchise to be introduced. The "Leeds Mercury" is hopeful regarding the scheme, though it considers that it is obvious that anything in the nature of Western self-government will be disastrous both to the Empire and India.

The "Globe" regards the compilation in the midst of the war as absolutely a puzzle to the uninitiated. The "Globe" does not anticipate, however, that much will be heard of the scheme yet awhile. The "Evening Standard" regards the present publication of the report as unfortunate.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" advises care in pronouncing on the merits of the scheme. It asserts that the British want to know whether instinct and capacity for self-government is developable in the toiling millions, who have so few interests in common with the representatives of the high castes, or the small community educated in Europe.

The "Westminster Gazette" welcomes the proposals for regular revision and extension,

and urges the early working out of the scheme.

The "World" analytically deduces that Mr. Montagu proposes far too much. It urges as a first step a joint commission of both Houses of Parliament, aided by experts, to consider the whole report.

The "Sunday Times" thinks Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford lent too ready a hearing to the parrot-cry of extremists in India.

The "Nation" regards the Viceregal bi-cameral proposal with dismay, and asserts "we are not pledged to swallow details without question or criticism, especially in view of the alarming possibilities, since India is the last country to be made the practice ground of colossal experiments, however well intentioned."

COTTON WEAVING INDUSTRY.

EXPANSION IN 1917-18

The following Note on the cotton weaving industry in India during 1917-18 has been issued by the Department of Statistics India:—

A very marked expansion in the cotton weaving industry was noticeable in the year under review. The conditions created by the war have given millowners an impetus to increase production, which in 1917-18 rose by more than 500 million yards or by nearly 50 per cent. above the pre-war average, while the imports by sea fell by 1,076 million yards or 41 per cent. to 1,555 million yards. If the exports by sea be taken into account, the balance remaining for consumption amounted to 2,926 million yards during 1917-18 as against the pre-war average of 3,532 million yards, a decrease of 18 per cent. Stocks of piecegoods in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi as compared with this time last year and the pre-war normal fluctuated roughly as follows:—

	Percentage decrease or increase in June 1918 as against June 1917 Pre-war normal
Calcutta	-25
Bombay	-12
Karachi	+75

As compared with the pre-war average, the number of looms in Indian mills in 1916-17 rose by 26 per cent. from 88,100 to 110,800. The paid up share capital, the dividends and the value of ordinary shares of cotton mills (excluding those solely devoted to spinning) have been treated as those of a single mill. The paid up capital increased by 7 per cent. from Rs. 14,44 lakhs in 1913-14 to Rs. 15,98 lakhs in 1916-17. In the pre-war year the dividends of 36 companies regarded as one concern amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs or 12 per cent. on their aggregate ordinary paid up capital of Rs. 5,13 lakhs, while in 1917 the same companies declared dividend amounting to no less than Rs. 1,17 lakhs or 33 per cent. on their aggregate capital of about Rs. 5,23 lakhs. The value per Rs. 100 of Joint stock capital as calculated on the prices of 51 ordinary shares steadily increased from Rs. 123 at the end of July, 1914, to Rs. 174 in the same period in 1917 and to Rs. 239 at the end of June 1918 an increase as compared with the pre-war rate of 87 per cent.

CANADA'S EFFORT IN WAR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 15.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at a dinner in honour of the Canadian editors visiting the country under the auspices of the Ministry of Information paying a tribute to Canada's effort, mentioned that Canada since the beginning of the war had manufactured fifty-five million shells and forty-five million cartridge cases.

Continuing, he said, that we engaged the Empire in the war when we had no time to consult the Dominions, but the latter approved and henceforth they were entitled to be consulted on the policy beforehand. That was a change due to the war and hence the Imperial War Cabinet was a reality. The Dominions must also have a voice in settling the conditions of peace equally with Great Britain. The consultations last year and this year showed that we were pretty well agreed on this matter.

There must be a real, not fraudulent peace. Germany had waged three wars, and each time added to her strength encouraging her to the next war. If this war added a single yard to her territory or a single cubit to her stature or a single iota to her strength, it would simply raise the ideal of militarism for which the world was now being sacrificed. Therefore, it was important that the Dominions and ourselves should be in complete accord. The god of brute force must be for ever broken and burnt in its own furnace.

FINED FOR KEEPING PETROL WITHOUT LICENSE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 13.

Messrs. Nugent Grant, Bar-at-Law, and G. S. White, Deputy Registrar, Madras High Court, were fined a rupee each by the Presidency Magistrate for keeping petroleum (P) without a license.

DEATH OF LADY SUNDER LAL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 14.

The death has taken place here of Lady Sunder Lal, widow of late Sir Sunder Lal.

TREASURY BALANCE.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of June 1916, 1917 and 1918, respectively are: Rs. 18,22,74,000; Rs. 39,56,93,000; Rs. 23,21,37,000.

Influenza epidemic reported elsewhere is not yet noticed in Rangoon but numerous cases of aggravated dengue have been noticed by medical men.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 7.)

also the discussion of measures affecting either community could only proceed by leave of its representatives in council, shows under what pressure agreement was reached. We shall discuss these provisions in our next chapter. Here we need only say that we cannot regard the concordat as conclusive. To our minds so long as the two communities entertain anything like their present views as to the separateness of their interests, we are bound to regard religious hostilities as still a very serious possibility. The Hindus and Muhammadans of India have certainly not yet achieved unity of purpose or community of interest. They have yet a long road to pursue before that end is reached. How quickly and violently the ignorant portion, which is also far the largest portion of either great community, responds to the cry of "religion in danger" has been proved again and again in India's history. The record of the last year bears recent witness to it. We should not discharge properly our responsibility for the well-being of the Indian people if we did not take account of the danger that such calamities may happen again; and did not reserve to the Government effective power to deal with them impartially, as it alone can.

And for the Protection of the Ryot and other Interests.

To the other difficulties which we have mentioned we propose to apply the same treatment, and while we do everything that we can to encourage Indians to settle their own problems for themselves we must retain power to restrain them from seeking to do so in a way that would threaten the stability of the country. We have shown that the political education of the ryot cannot be a very rapid and may be a very difficult process. Till it is complete he must be exposed to the risk of oppression by people who are stronger and cleverer than he is; and until it is clear that his interests can safely be left in his own hands or that the legislative councils represent and consider his interests we must retain power to protect him. So with the depressed classes. We intend to make the best arrangements that we can for their representation, in order that they too may ultimately learn the lesson of self-protection. But if it is found that their interests suffer and that they do not share in the general progress, we must retain the means in our own hands of helping them. So again with other interests which are less completely identified with the common life of India, like those of the British commercial and the Anglo-Indian communities. We offer them representation and we expect them to make good use of it; to learn to play their part in the political life in the country; and to rely not on artificial protection but on their capacity to demonstrate to intelligent opinion their real value in the economy of India. But during the period of transition, when political experience is young and impulse rather than judgment may characterise leadership, we must maintain the power to defend interests for which past history has made us responsible.

And for the Services.

We shall discuss the case of the public services in a later chapter. But we have definitely to secure their essential interests because we believe that they are indispensable to the future of India, and also because, as has always been recognised at similar periods of transition, his Majesty's services have the strongest possible right to be secured by his Majesty's Government. At a time when great changes are coming in India, the possible consequences and reactions of which no one can foresee, the element of experience and continuity which the services supply will be of such value that in the interests of India herself they must be secured. Moreover, in the educative work of the immediate future they have an important part to play. Not only will they provide the executive machinery of Government; it will be their training of the rural classes for self-government; their help will be greatly needed to explain the new principles of Government to many who will find them strange. They will be prepared, we have not the slightest doubt, to face some temporary sacrifice of efficiency, recognising that efficiency may be too dearly bought at the price of moral inaction. We are confident that the services, always conspicuously loyal in the carrying out of any new policy, will respond to this call. We are of belief that the British element will enter on a new career, and gain a new security in the progressive development of India. Meanwhile we repeat that the Government must recognise its responsibilities to those whom it has recruited, and must retain the power to protect and support them in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

Position of the Native States.

We shall examine separately the series of questions presented by the Native States; but this general survey of the problems before us would not be complete without brief reference to them. The map of India, says Sir Bampfylde Fuller, "may be likened to an ancient tessellated pavement, the greater part of which has been replaced by slabs of uncoloured stone work. The tesserae represent the Native States." They extend over one-third of the country, but being generally less fertile than British India sustain not much more than one-fifth of the total population. We need not now pause to describe the way in which our relations with the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have developed, the limitations on their sovereignty; and on the other hand the limitations which the Government of India observes upon its interference in their domestic concerns. These matters are regulated by agreements with the States which must be fulfilled whatever changes may occur in British India itself.

Our immediate purpose is to point out how changes in British India may react upon the States. As we shall see, the volume of business which is of common concern to the States and to British India is steadily growing in importance. So long as such matters remain ultimately in the hands of the Governor-General in Council the Princes may perhaps rest content with the means

THE MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC. OUR MINELAYING EXTENDED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago I addressed you a letter on the subject of the "mysterious fever" which is actually prevailing in Bombay in which I expressed the opinion that the fever was not influenza but had all the classical symptoms of dengue fever. I see in your issue of to-day that the Health Officer has sent a report on this epidemic and the Municipal Corporation at its yesterday's meeting discussed it. From the report and the discussion at the Corporation it is clear that the disease is believed to be influenza. The Health Officer's report also seems to hint that the disease was introduced in Bombay from overseas about the middle of June, prior to which Bombay was free from this epidemic. My object in writing this letter is not to discuss the diagnosis of this disease, though I am convinced that it is not influenza. I have seen several violent epidemics of influenza abroad and widespread ones in Bombay, and I see nothing in the present epidemic which has any resemblance to influenza. The characteristic features of this fever are its short incubation period, rapid diffusion, high temperature, pains in the back, limbs and chest, bloated appearance of the face and the presence of a rash, short duration, absence of insidiousness of respiratory catarrh, the marked features of early disturbance of the digestive organs and the appearance of a secondary fever of much shorter duration, three or four days after the disappearance of the primary fever. What is more important than the conflicting opinions of medical men on the nature of the disease the disease is its etiology. Is it an indigenous disease or was it introduced from overseas? If it is an indigenous disease, is the sanitary condition of the city and its surroundings responsible for it? These are the questions that should be clearly studied before any theory of its causation is accepted. While, of course, it is possible that the disease may have been introduced by incoming vessels to Bombay, it is, however, curious that the disease should have been met with in an endemic form as early as the 22nd of May last. I came across cases of this fever towards the last week in May in families (European) that had no contact with the docks. I at first thought that it was malaria, but as it resisted quinine and was rapidly infectious, I at once thought of Dengue. By the beginning of June I began to see my cases among all classes and in several parts of Bombay. It became widespread about the 16th of June and began to abate about the end of June. I am inclined to think that the disease is indigenous, that it is insect-borne and probably the insidious condition of certain parts of Bombay, from the region of Sankli Street to Mahim, especially the putrid water that accumulates in excavations and along the railway lines from Mahalaxmi to Mahim, is responsible for this widespread epidemic, that seems to have originated in Bombay and has now spread over many parts of India.—Yours etc., MEDICUS.

Bombay, July 13

THE CONGRESS AND MR. SAMARTH

We are informed that Mr. N. M. Samarth, whose name was announced in some papers as being appointed one of the provisional Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the special session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay, has expressed to the other Secretaries his inability to accept the office.

which they have at present of securing the due consideration of their views. But if the control of matters common to India as a whole is shared with some popular element in the government, it must be anticipated that these Rulers may wish to take a share in such control also. There is a stronger reason why the present stir in British India cannot be a matter of indifference to the Princes. Hopes and aspirations may overlap frontier lines like sparks across a street. There are in the Native States men of like minds to those who have been active in spreading new ideas in India. It is not our task to prophesy; but no one would be surprised if constitutional changes in British India quickened the pace in the Native States as well; if the advanced Princes who have already set up the rudiments of representative institutions were impelled to develop them and if even the most patriarchal Rulers thought it time to clothe their authority in more modern garments. Our business, however, is to observe a treaty obligation not to refrain from interference and to protect the States from it. We must leave the natural forces at work to provide the solution in due course. If change comes in the Native States it can only be by the permeation of ideas and not as a direct result of constitutional changes in British India.

Responsibility for Foreign Relations.

Finally we come to our supreme responsibility for India's relations with her great Asiatic neighbours, and for the security of six thousand miles of land frontiers and nine thousand miles of seaboard. This line was violated when the Emden fired on Madras; and thereby made the realities of war unpleasantly apparent to some hundreds of thousands of Indians. But the military danger that centuries of painful experience have impressed so deeply on the imagination of India that it lingers in the thoughts of her people to the present day is that of invasion from the North-West. This responsibility for India's defence is the ultimate burden which rests on the Government of India; and it is the last duty of all which can be committed to inexperienced or unskilful hands. So long as India depends for her internal and external security upon the army and navy of the United Kingdom, the measure of self-determination which she enjoys must be inevitably limited. We can not think that Parliament would consent to the employment of British arms in support of a policy over which it had no control and of which it might disapprove. The defence of India is an Imperial question; and for this reason the Government of India must retain both the power and the means of discharging its responsibilities for the defence of the country and to the Empire as a whole.

THE MYSTERIOUS EPIDEMIC. OUR MINELAYING EXTENDED

ENEMY MOVEMENTS RESTRICTED.

ZEEBRUGGE ENTRANCE COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 11.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 15.

Sir Eric Geddes in a speech in London said that the extension and improvement of minelaying were gradually restricting the movements of the enemy submarines. The barrage of mines stretched from Norway to Scotland. There were British mines in the Heligoland Bight and also barrage across the Channel. German photographs in possession of the Admiralty confirmed that the Zeebrugge harbour entrance was completely blocked, and showed that destroyers came out from Zeebrugge, not from the canal but from the side of the mole outside. We visited the Heligoland Bight almost daily on, over or under water.

Giving an example of the daily events on the high seas Sir Eric Geddes told how six trawlers off Iceland attacked a submarine which fired a hundred shots, but the trawlers knocked out one of her guns and hit her again. Then she dived. It was impossible to tell whether she sank.

He also told how an enemy submarine discovered by a certain method was hunted for twenty-two hours. Many charges were dropped on her and she was finally compelled to come to the surface and surrender.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

HONOURED BY BELGIAN KING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 12.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 15.

The "Gazette" states that the King of the Belgians has conferred the Croix de Guerre on a number of Indian Army Officers including Colonel C. C. Manifold; Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Bridges and H. E. Rhysspryck; Majors G. R. Maitland and H. E. Medlicott; Captains C. L. Andrews and Fredrick Gwatkin and Acting Lieutenant Gordon Buswell.

BRITISH ACTIVITY IN AIR.

(Continued from page 7.)

southward of Buquoy. Hostile artillery was active southward of Attas. There was no airfighting on the 12th July owing to rainstorms and clouds. Our nightfliers dropped four tons of bombs.

SUCCESSFUL ACTION ABOUT LONGPONT.

FUTILE ENEMY RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14, 1-20 a.m.,

Recd. 7 p.m., July 14.

A Paris communiqué says: A successful action north and south of Longpont advanced our positions eastwards. We crossed the Havières in spite of enemy resistance capturing thirty prisoners. Our captures in the Mondivier region on Friday exceed six hundred and eighty machineguns.

THREE AERODROMES BOMBED

GERMAN MILITARY OBJECTS FIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 13.

The Air Ministry states that last night we successfully bombed three aerodromes, causing two fires. We fired many machinegun rounds at trains, searchlights and other military objects. We bombed the rail sidings at Saarburg to-day. Air returned.

DEATH OF MR. J. S. COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Recd. noon, July 14.

The death is announced of Mr. J. S. Cotton.

Mr. James Sutcliffe Cotton was Editor, Revised Edition, of the Imperial Gazetteer of India; Hon. Secy. Egypt Exploration Fund; Late Editor of The Academy. Published Decennial Report on Moral and Material Progress of India, 1885; India, Citizens Series; Elphinstone, Rulers of India Series; Quinquennial Report on Education in India 1898. Was also Editor of Paterson's Practical Statistics.

NEW EPIDEMIC RAGING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Nearly every home and household has been affected by the new epidemic. All the hospitals and dispensaries are kept busy attending to patients. Public business is considerably affected. Mercantile trading firms, Banking corporations, Government establishments, Railways, and Post and Telegraph offices are all working short-handed. On Friday the Police Court presented a gloomy deserted appearance, there was an unprecedented fall in the number of litigants. The bar library was comparatively empty. The Chief Presidency Magistrate has not been attending the court for some days.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

EXPECTED TO CONCLUDE IN
FORTNIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 13.

The "Morning Post" says the work of the Imperial War Conference is so advanced that it is hoped to terminate it within a fortnight, but the premiers may be detained some little time by the War Cabinet.

MIRBACH AND SOVIET
CONGRESS.

"THROW THE ROBBERS OUT!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 4-15 p.m., July 13.

The description received here of the Soviet Congress at Moscow two days before Mirbach was killed, says that the representatives of the Entente, and also Mirbach and the personnel of the German legation were present. There were violent scenes, Social Revolutionaries stigmatising Bolsheviks as "Hangmen" and "Mirbach's Lackeys," and applauding the appearance of the Ukrainian representative Alexandroff for assistance enabling the Ukraine to throw off the yoke of the Brest-Litovsk peace. Alexandroff declared that Germans in the Ukraine would be wiped out. They had already paid thousands of lives for their tyranny. Alexandroff and Kamkoff denounced the Bolsheviks for tolerating the presence of Mirbach in Moscow amid shouts of "Down with Mirbach" "Throw the robbers out."

LARGE BODY IN ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 1 p.m., July 13.

An Italian communiqué says our body in Albania includes three cannon, eight mountain guns, four trench guns and two trench mortars.

ATTEMPTED RAID REPULSED
NEAR BUCQUOY.

GERMAN RAILWAY JUNCTION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12, 10-25 p.m.
Reed. 7-30 p.m., July 13.

A British communiqué says: We drove off an attempted enemy raid this morning with loss in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy.

Heavy rainstorms yesterday limited the activity in the air. Our aeroplanes dropped nine tons of bombs on a railway junction behind the German lines. We destroyed three German aeroplanes and drove down two out of control. Three British are missing. Night flying was impossible.

ENTERPRISE S.W. OF MERRIS.

PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12, 1-40 p.m.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 13.

A British communiqué says we took 120 prisoners and ten machine-guns in Thursday's enterprise south-west of Merris. We repulsed an attempted raid southward of Bucquoy. We made a successful raid northeast of Merris near Meteren and in the vicinity of Hamel taking prisoners.

ENEMY CLEARED OF VILLERS
COTTERETS.

FOREST BASTION INTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 13.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says the capture of Corcy completes the clearance of the enemy from the forest of Villers Cotterets. This was the objective of a series of recent local French attacks which have resulted in securing useful positions and valuable information previous to the resumption of the enemy offensive. The bastion formed by the forest of Villers Cotterets is now intact.

BRILLIANT FRENCH
SUCCESSSES.

AUSTRIAN BEATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12, 12-10 a.m.
Reed. 7-45 p.m., July 12.

A French Eastern communiqué says: South of Devoli we, continuing our success, seized the whole of the Kosniza bridge and occupied all the villages in the Tomorica valley above Dobnany, taking over 250 prisoners.

On the left, the Italians captured the Cafakumaka heights. The Austrians suffered heavy losses and are retreating, pillaging and burning their depots.

The enemy artillery showed great activity on the Macedonian front, especially west of the Vardar and north of Monastir.

RESOURCES OF EMPIRE.

TO BE IN OUR COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 13.

Lord Mayor gave a banquet at Mansion House to-day to the Premiers and representatives of dominions. The distinguished company included Mr. Balfour, Lord Jellicoe and Lord Milner.

Mr. Walter Long, toasting the guests remarked that the Imperial Government did not desire to obstruct the progress of the dominions but on the contrary was prepared to facilitate it. Whatever changes were made, let them be real and secure greater stability of the Empire. The rightful use of resources of the Empire would prevent the enemy invading our territories.

SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

DISTINCTLY FAVOURABLE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 1 a.m., July 14.

With regard to recent reports of doings on the Murman coast, it can now be stated that the Allies are taking measures to protect that coast in co-operation with the local population who are determined to resist the German advance. The Allies' forces were sent upon a request of the Russians themselves. It is understood that the situation in Siberia is distinctly favourable to the Allies.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

AMERICAN LETTER WAITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 13.

A telegram from Tokio dated July 2nd says that the report from Washington that Japan has declined the request of the Entente to intervene in Siberia whatsoever is authoritatively declared to be untrue. Japan's attitude is unchanged. America's reply on the subject is still awaited.

In unofficial Japan there is almost unanimous feeling that the despatch of troops to Siberia is at present unnecessary.

EMPIRE BANKING ON LARGE
SCALE."INTERESTING ARRANGEMENT"
REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 13.

The Financial News says that negotiations are proceeding for an interesting arrangement, not amalgamation, between the great London banks and institutions in Scotland, South America and India respectively with a view to experiment in Empire Banking on a very large scale.

BELGIAN ROYALTY RETURN TO
HAVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 2-15 p.m., July 13.

PARIS.—The King and the Queen of the Belgians have returned to Havre by aeroplane.

GERMANS POURING INTO
UKRAINE.

35 DIVISIONS ALREADY THERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 4-15 p.m., July 13.

The Petrograd newspaper "Neshviki" reports that the Germans are pouring troops into the Ukraine where there are now thirty-five divisions.

U. P. WAR ORAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The first number of the new "United Provinces War Journal" has been published under the editorship of Dr. Garfield Williams. It starts with the message from Sir Harcourt Butler expressing the hope that the journal will be the beginning of closer knowledge and understanding between the people and the Government; then follow four letters of goodwill from Sir John Campbell, Raja of Mahmudabad, Kour Sahib of Benares and Dr. Sapru.

RECRUITING IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

In the United provinces, June produced more combatant recruits than any of the past twelve months, 7,918 being enrolled, but still short of 10,000 required every month. Bareilly holds the first place with 639 recruits. The result is attributed to the safe return of a large number of members of the labour corps from France with their pockets full of money.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

ALL OBJECTIVES SECURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 13, 1-15 a.m.
Reed. 7-30 p.m., July 13.

A French communiqué says: Our troops on Friday morning carried out a brilliant attack on a front of five kilometres between Carcel and the north of Mailly-Raineval. All objectives were secured, including the capture of the village of Carcel, the Anchin farm and a number of strongly organised spinnings. The advance in some places was two kilometres deep. We took over 500 prisoners.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

BEYOND CHAVIGNY AND NAVEROLLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12th, 4-10 p.m.
Reed. 1 p.m., July 13.

A French communiqué says we accentuated our progress north of Chavigny and east of Naverolles. We occupied the village of Longpont and Javage farm. We carried out a coup-de-main north of Mondidier and in Campaign capturing fifteen prisoners. There was lively enemy artillery fire on the right of the Meuse.

ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

FRENCH GREEKS NO BRITISH
COOPERATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 2-15 p.m., July 13.

Rome.—The Italian advance in Albania with French assistance in the centre, Greeks on the right flank and British naval support, is producing a great political, as well as military, effect throughout the Balkans. All oppressed Albanian nationalities are anxious to join the fight. The latter declare that Austria is the "Achilles heel" of the enemy alliance, and if the Allies succeed in attacking this vulnerable spot the whole Austro-German compact may collapse like a pack of cards.

MOUNT KOMJANI CAPTURED.

LEFT BANK OF DEVOLI PRACTICALLY
CLEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13, 2-50 a.m.
Reed. 7-30 p.m., July 13.

A French Eastern communiqué says: The advance in Albania continued on both banks of the Devoli. Mount Komjani on the right bank was captured and the mountainous region on the left bank between the Devoli and Tomorica was cleared, except the hill commanding a confluence where the enemy is resisting. Over 400 prisoners have been taken.

RESULT OF ALBANIAN
VICTORY.OUR FRONT CONSIDERABLY
SHORTENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.
Reed. 8-15 a.m., July 13.

Rome.—A semi-official statement says the importance of the success in Albania can only be realised by a knowledge of the topography of the country. Unlike most other war theatres, the occupation of territory can only be carried out by detachments holding isolated tactical points. Our advance has resulted in shortening the front by some dozens of kilometres.

BHAVNAGAR SILVER
WEDDING SCHOLARSHIPS.

LADY CHELMSFORD'S PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 12.

Lady Chelmsford has received the following telegram from Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar:—"I am delighted to read in the papers that the gift of India's women to Her Majesty the Queen Empress on the occasion of her Silver Wedding is to take the form of a fund for the higher education of the children of Indian soldiers fallen in the field. This is one more proof of Her Majesty's great love for India. I am glad to subscribe Rs. 5,000 to the general funds and am sending a cheque for that amount. But I would like to do more. The Bhavnagar Imperial troops have gone to the front and I would like to found five Silver Wedding scholarships for the children of those of our soldiers that have fallen in the war, two for boys and three for girls. I hope Your Excellency will like the idea."

WANTED "SWARAJYA SANGAM."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Subramania Siva addressing a fairly large gathering of young men yesterday evening said that the public had been greatly disappointed in the Chelmsford-Montagu Reform proposals. The main aim of the Nationalist, he said, was the attainment of "Swaraj." He advocated the formation of a society called Swarajya Sangam.

BAGHDAD AFTER A YEAR'S
OCCUPATION.

AN ALTERED SCENE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following has been received from
Reuter's special correspondent in Mesopotamia:—

The hot weather is on us. The migratory stork has returned to Baghdad, his second season since our occupation. The recent rain is probably the last we shall see until next cold weather. The Turk has been dissipated on all three fronts. As a pugilist serving in the ranks put it: "We have bitten off his left ear and his right, and broken his nose, and knocked him over the ropes." In the meanwhile peace has reigned in the city, the amenities of life have been multiplying for the Army and the civil population. The place was dead to all appearances or moribund, when we entered it on the 11th March last year. Now it is a bustling hive of humanity. Thousands of workmen pass through the streets early and late. The main thoroughfare, metalled and lighted, is a constant stream of traffic. The sleepiest old women who haunt the bazaars have become adepts at dodging the Ford Van.

A Police Force has been organised and a Fire Brigade. The street lamps have given place to electric lights. The water supply has been extended. Mosques have been repaired, roads metalled, schools opened, including a survey school and training school for teachers. Water carts ply in the street; sanitary squads have penetrated the most hidden purities of the city; the smelly are becoming centri-fugal. Galled, injured, sick and starved animals are received into a home until they are fit for shaft or pack again. The markets are controlled; the grain supply has been taken in hand, and the prices are now moderate. The Municipality pays its way, and the Tigris is crossed by two bridges.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

These are only some of the outward changes, and though most of them affect the Baghdadis and the British and Indian soldier alike they are probably little noticed by the Army of Occupation. The soldier in the street if asked if he marked much change in the city would probably say that it looked cleaner, smell less and seemed more alive. He might remark upon the good behaviour and contented appearance of the citizens, but it is doubtful if he would associate these conditions with the work of the Administration, with the Police, the Revenue or Judicial department, the Municipality, the re-organization of the Courts, the provision for agricultural and garden developments, and the control of grain and markets in those lean months when we had to feed the civil population. Least of all is the soldier in the streets likely to grasp the complicated nature of the machinery we have been getting into gear, the complex relations of labourer, tenant, landowner and State, the difficulty of adjusting their rights, and of assessing property and taxes with no revenue registers or land records to go upon. Yet all this is being done, and a system is being evolved based on what is sound in existing organisations. We have adapted and modified these to meet the new needs, preserving as far as possible local traditions and employing native agency. There is interesting matter here for a comparison of administrations, but I am writing now of the outward city and how it appears to the troops.

THE GREAT CHANGE.

Eighteen months ago Mesopotamia was a depressing front. Our Army after its gallant failure to relieve Kut was camped on a barren mud flat without grass or stones or trees, which in the hot weather became a burning sand drift, and in the rains or flood season a slough of despond. It was a featureless land removed from life and closed in by a blank horizon. There was nothing to meet the eye, not a street or a shop or a house or a barn or a tree, not even a woman or a child—only the material of war we had brought into the desolation, the trench we had dug, the tents we had pitched, the dumps we had piled and our observation posts and unlovely incinerators. There was nothing to fall back on after the day's work or the spell in the trenches. Then in the big offensive and the advance to Baghdad from December (1916) to March (1917) life was too crowded for monotony. In the fighting afterwards until the end of April our troops were carried along the Tigris, Djalala and Shatt-al-Ardh out of the delta mud into real country. They crossed gravelly downs where flowers grew. There were even willows and poplars and orchards of fruit trees. It may seem an affection to assume that these things made any great difference to the comfort of mind of the soldier. It is quite possible that thousands of us were barely aware of them. Nevertheless there must have been some subconscious reaction apart from victory in the escape from the interminable expressionless mud waste that we had left behind us, the concrete negation of everything that constitutes life.

ANTITHESIS OF OLD ORDER.

Baghdad, of course, occupies a very small space in the extended front we hold now. One may pass a year or more without seeing it; but men who have the good fortune, who visit it or pass through on work or leave, will agree that it is the perfect antithesis of the "Sinn, Sodom, Gomorrah, Shake-Sod and Sunnysat" of the old days. Here things are alive. There are hotels—one excellent one—clubs, canteens, a morning paper, innumerable restaurants which outvie one another in their British names employing a homely or patriotic nomenclature as a bait for the soldier. The Hyde Park Restaurant, The Union Jack, London, English, Empire, British, Prince of Wales, Trocadero. There are cricket, football or hockey matches every day. There is a soldiers' Club next door to the open air theatre which has been built by the R. E. where touring parties, with a sprinkling of professionals in most of them, come in from various fronts to give entertainments. There is the Y. M. C. A. which includes a branch for Indians, and the Church Army Recreation House.

AMENITIES OF OFFICERS.

The Officers' Club occupies one of the best houses on the river front with a double quadrangle and a garden overlooking the Tigris. Here one can lunch or dine or

FIRE BRIGADE AS PUBLIC
MENACE.

SENSATIONAL KARACHI CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 13.

Superintendent Condon and four firemen of Karachi Fire Brigade have to-day been sentenced by the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind to various terms of imprisonment and fines on three counts of theft, arson and being members of an unlawful assembly in connection with a fire at the house of a woman in January last in Lawrence Road, Karachi. Four other firemen were acquitted.

The evidence showed that after the fire jewellery, money and clothing were missed from a box in one of the rooms which had been set on fire to screen the theft and also from a tin trunk which was forced open. Most of the property was traced to the Fire Brigade compound and other places where the firemen were seen bringing it. Condon visited the complainant after the fire and offered to restore all the property if she would share, and otherwise tried to compromise the case. Condon was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, or a further year in default; one fireman to two years and Rs. 100 fine, and the other three to one year and Rs. 50 fine, the fines if recovered to be paid to the complainant.

After the sentence, Condon's counsel drew the court's attention to the fact that under section 450 Criminal Procedure Code he as an European subject could not be sentenced to more than a year's imprisonment, but the judge overruled the point as it had not been raised in the Magistrate's Court.

The case presented many curious features. The Additional City Magistrate in committing the accused to the sessions said there was a deep conspiracy among the Fire Brigade who were in danger of becoming a public menace. Although the offences were non-bailable he was obliged to allow bail as the accused constituted nearly the whole strength of the Fire Brigade and substitutes could not readily be obtained.

DIPLOMA IN SPOKEN ENGLISH

INSTITUTED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The Calcutta University Senate to-day passed a resolution inserting a new chapter in the University regulations providing for the establishment of a diploma in "Spoken English." The new chapter contains following provisions:—That an examination for diploma in "Spoken English" shall be held annually in Calcutta, that every candidate for the diploma must have passed one of the following examinations in this University:—Master of Arts, Master of Science, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of teaching and licentiate of teaching; that every candidate for the diploma shall produce a certificate that he has received a training in elocution for a period of not less than one year under a teacher recognised for this purpose by the Board of Higher Studies in English. The examination shall be both written and oral.

A Simla message says:—It is notified that for the purpose of securing public safety it is necessary to purchase rice in the Ratnagiri district in the Bombay Presidency.

play Bridge and meet the constant flow of men who are passing up and down the line or coming into Headquarters on work or leave. There are some good tennis courts within a minute or two's walk of G. H. Q. But the Sporting Club, a couple of miles outside the city, has been the greatest standby in the way of exercise and diversion. The grounds are very extensive and the Managing Committee have spared neither pains or expense. There are two race courses, one for the flat, the other for steeplechasing, a cricket ground, a golf course, tennis courts, polo, hockey, and football grounds. Early in March we had a Baghdad week. There were polo, football and hockey tournaments, a boxing competition and two days' excellent racing. An interesting event on the 2nd day was the Arab Plate of Rs. 500 for local owners. Twenty ponies entered, and the jockeys with their variety of dress or undress, in doudin fashion, top boots or bare toes, with their bearded and tasselled bridles, gay saddle cloths and high peaked saddles made a great show. A lottery in Baghdad in race week raised Rs. 1,16,000; ten per cent. went to the Sporting Club and five per cent. to the Civil Hospital. Those of us who remembered the monotony and stagnation of the Tigris and Euphrates fronts eighteen months ago could no longer complain of being left out of life. On the same day one could see Frank Wootton win a race, Norman Brooks win a tennis match, and Tom Costello sparring or holding the sponge. Baghdad seemed the hub of activities. Forgotten lights of the Turf, the Ring and the athletic world reappeared there, and the games and sports which one hears are vanishing from old England were resurrected in the city of Caliph.

OLD LIFE CONTINUES.

And side by side with these alien activities the old life of Baghdad continues with little change. It is still one of the most unspoiled of Eastern cities. We have brought it peace, security, and a measure of wealth, but we have not injured its peculiar spirit or traditions. Leave the main thoroughfare and enter the Moslem, Christian or Jewish quarters. Arab, Israelite, Armenian, Chaldean, Persian, Syrian, Kurd go their ways pursuing what is essential to them in life in the environment preserved by their ancestors for thousands of years. The war has killed it, and everywhere torn aside the veil. But to anyone who is still interested in the East, Baghdad should be satisfying whether to the eye or to the imagination.

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GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

MAUDE MEMORIAL FUND.

NEARLY 5 LAKHS REALISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 13.

The various subscription lists to the Maude Memorial Fund in Mesopotamia have now closed, the total subscription realised being Rs. 4,92,475. The General Officer Commanding Mesopotamia has approved of the proposal to build a Maude Memorial Hospital at Basra which contributed three lakhs and six thousand, but it is not intended to launch out in any ambitious building scheme at present but create a reserve fund which will enable the erection of a suitable hospital when conditions are ripe. The money has therefore been deposited in the Eastern Bank and the resulting income will be devoted to the maintenance and improvement of the present civil hospital in Basra.

At Amara a sum of Rs. 67,200 has been contributed, at Ali Gharbi Rs. 13,000 and at Qulet Saleh Rs. 16,000. It has been decided to establish schools in General Maude's name at Masiriya with Rs. 22,295, at Zabair Rs. 6,000, and Qurnah Rs. 24,900. Hospitals are to be erected at Sikes and Shyakh. The notables desire to build a bridge while at Kutel-Amara the establishment of a technical training school is proposed with fifteen thousand rupees. In the schemes in all these cases, no outlay on buildings will be incurred till after the war.

TRANSPORT OF COTTON WASTE BY
RAIL PROHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 13.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

In view of the present serious shortage of railway waggons and in order to check the practice of mixing cotton waste with good cotton, the Government of India have on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee decided to prohibit the transport of cotton waste by rail whether in the form of loose bales or full pressed bales, except from one mill to another or from a mill to any of the ports of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, or Tuticorin for shipment outside India.

SARIBADYA RISTA

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The most powerful and effective Blood Purifier and Tonic. A marvellous Ayurvedic Decoctation; cures biliousness, cleanses the blood, removes mercurial or Syphilitic Impurities, Gout, Lumbago, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhoea, etc.
Price Rs. 3 per Seer. 8 oz. phial—Annas 12.

CHYAVANPRASH
Rs. 3 per Seer.

ADHYAKUNA MATHUR BABU'S

MAKARADHWAJA
Rs. 4 per Tola.

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6. CALCUTTA BRANCH—227, Harrison Road. 7. CALCUTTA BRANCH—134,
Borabazar Street. 8. BHOWANIPUR BRANCH—71-1, Russa Road, CALCUTTA.
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For Cough, Asthma Debility etc., use—

CHYAVANPRASH—Rs. 3 a seer.

MAKARADHWAJA (Panacea for all dis-
eases) Rs. 4 per Tola.

AMRITARISHTA—(the great cure for all
kinds of fever) Rs. 2 per seer.

SIMAT BRAHMANANDA SWAMI, President, RAMKRISHNA MISSION, writes:—

Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, to-day with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic system of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale.—Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras—Dacca

Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda, K.C.I.E., Judge, Calcutta High Court and formerly Member, Executive Council, Bengal, writes:—

I visited the Sakti Oushadhalaya of which Babu Mathura Mohan Chakrabarty, B.A., is the proprietor. The manufacture of medicines in accordance with Ayurvedic method is carried on here on an extensive commercial scale under the direct supervision of the proprietor, which makes them thoroughly reliable, etc., etc.

Catalogues and treatise on Ayurvedic treatment and medical advice free on application.

The Signature.

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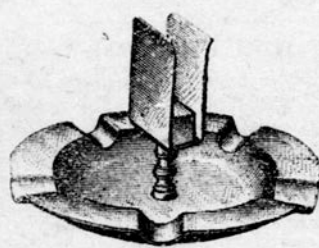
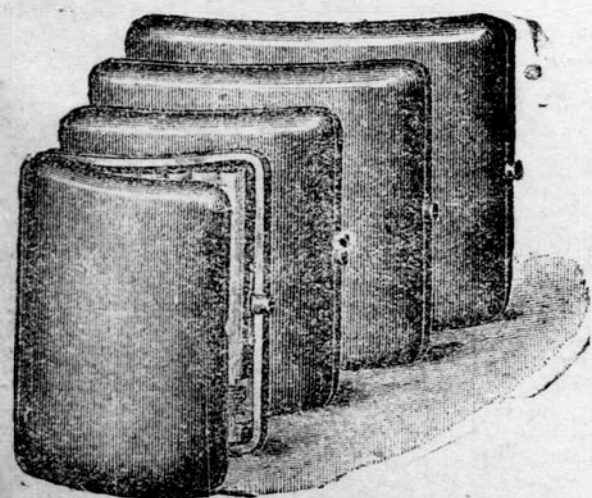
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OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN CHINA

OBJECT OF RESTRICTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 10.

Read. 7.20 a.m., July 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the whole question of enemy subjects in China was being considered. The object of restrictions on enemy subjects in the British concession of Shanghai was to prevent them carrying on business. If any Member of the House of Commons had reason to believe they were still carrying on business, he would be glad to have information.

GREEK ARMY.

FRENCH GENERAL GRAMAT APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.

Read. 1 a.m., July 14.

ATHENS.—The French General Gramat has been appointed Chief of the Staff of the Greek Army.

MR. H. E. COTTON AS PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

FOR EAST FINSBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 10.

Read. 7.20 a.m., July 13.

The East Finsbury Liberal Association has adopted Mr. H. E. Cotton as Government candidate for the by-election on July 16th. The Independent, Mr. Belsher, is opposing him.

"BRITAIN VERSUS GERMANY"

HINTZE'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.

Read. 1 p.m., July 13.

The appointment of von Hintze as German Foreign Secretary has not yet been officially confirmed, but it is now taken for granted. A portion of the German press emphasises that von Hintze always recognised that the war in essence was "Britain versus Germany" and regulated his activities accordingly. It is reported that the majority socialists have accepted the appointment with certain reservations. Austrian newspapers regret the resignation of Kuehlmann whom they describe as the best exponent of the idea of a moderate peace.

"FRANCE'S DAY" IN LONDON.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.

Read. 4.15 p.m., July 13.

"France's Day" for raising funds for the French Red Cross was celebrated in London to-day. There was a great public demand for souvenirs and flags, which with liberal subscriptions it is estimated will result in the collection of half a million sterling.

An impressive Requiem service for fallen French soldiers was held in Westminster cathedral. Their Majesties were represented and a distinguished congregation was present. Zouaves and Grenadier Guards participated in service. The Zouaves band later marched through the city accompanied by the Coldstreams and met with the warmest greetings.

CHOLERA RAGING IN MOSCOW

CRITICAL FOOD SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.

Read. 8.15 a.m., July 13.

A wireless Russian communiqué says that owing to the shortage of food, cholera is increasing in Petrograd and there are many hundreds of victims daily. It will be very difficult to carry on till the harvest. Councils in corn provinces have been urged to speed up the despatch of food to Petrograd.

AMERICAN BOMBING EXPEDITION.

LOSS OF FIVE AEROPLANES CONFIRMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12, 7.35 p.m.

Read. 7.30 p.m., July 13.

An American communiqué confirms the loss of five aeroplanes as the result of a bombing expedition.

COFFEE DISASTER IN BRAZIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.

Read. 8.15 a.m., July 13.

WASHINGTON.—The young coffee plantations at Sao Paulo in Brazil have been ruined by frost.

Sugar, castor oil and fruit plantations have also been damaged.

Watch Your Baby

Britain Thanks Every Mother Who Rears A Healthy Baby.

THE GROWTH OF YOUR BABY is so gradual that you have to weigh him every week.

You know he must go forward if he is to be healthy—if he goes back or stands still you know all is not well with him—he is wasting or suffering from malnutrition.

YOU MUST GUARD YOUR BABY by giving him the food that he can digest—the food that makes him flesh, dense bone and vigorous vitality. That is the reason why so many mothers give their babies Glaxo—they find their babies increase gradually and regularly in firm flesh and solid bone, weighing well over double their weight when six months old.

GLAXO IS GERM FREE MILK, made so that a baby—however weak and young he may be—can easily and quickly

get all the necessary nourishment.

At those Official Institutions Infant Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, and similar bodies whose object it is to preserve Infant Life and build a bigger, heartier and stronger race of men and women, Glaxo is constantly used. The Swedish Health Department, for example, has used over a million and-a-half feeds of Glaxo in the last eight years. Lincoln, Rotterdam, Birmingham, and others are likewise steady users.

GIVE YOUR BABY GLAXO and you will not only appreciate its safety because it is germ free, but will find what a comfort it is to you and baby to have such a quick, sure and easy-to-prepare food as Glaxo—only boiling water, required.



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to the Court of Spain.

By Royal Appointment
to the Court of Italy.

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"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Ask your Doctor!

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply you please write to Glaxo Sales Manager.

166-170, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MURAVIEFF COMMITS SUICIDE

ALLEGATION OF BOLSHEVICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 11.

Read. 7.20 a.m., July 13.

The Bolshevik Government alleges that Muravieff, commander-in-chief on the Czech-Slovak front, has committed suicide.

HOME SECRETARY'S TOWERS IN ALIENS' BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 12.

Read. 1 p.m., July 13.

In the House of Commons Sir George Cave said the Aliens' Bill empowered the Home Secretary to revoke certificates of naturalisation where they had been fraudulently obtained, also to revoke the certificates of disloyalists, criminals, notorious bad characters and persons who had lived abroad for seven years.

SIR HENRY BLAKE'S LEGACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, July 10.

Read. 7.30 p.m., July 13.

Sir Henry Blake left £20,730.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

SIMLA, July 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

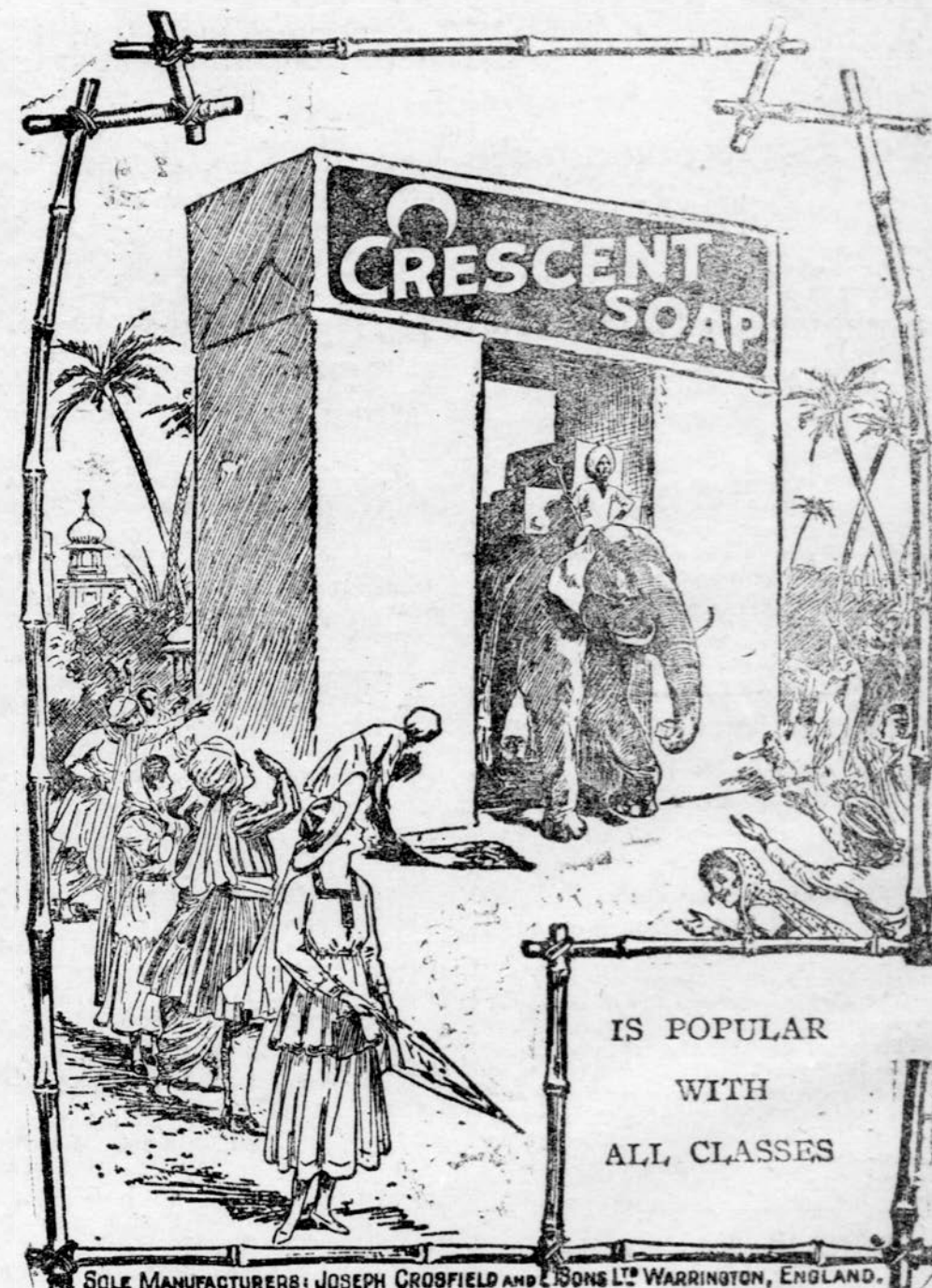
Major M. H. Thornely, I.M.S., reverts to Bihar and Orissa.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. S. Haygarth officiates as Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT ORDER.

The Secretary of State has decided that with effect from 1st December 1917 contributions (including donations and disparity fines) to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund should be recovered at the rate of exchange fixed from time to time for calculating exchange compensation allowance. This rate will be calculated by the Controller of Currency each quarter and notified by him along with the percentage on the salary admissible as exchange compensation allowance about the 15th day of the final month in the preceding quarter. The rates for the period from 1st December 1917 to 30th September, 1918 will be separately notified by him at an early date.



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WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only. For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 25, Gray Street, Calcutta.

AN APPEAL to those who admired THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS to subscribe to the Empire's Tribute to his memory.

£200,000

Of the £500,000 Tribute Fund is still required to permanently endow the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops where permanently disabled Soldiers and Sailors can find work in happy and comfortable surroundings.

WILL INDIA raise the £200,000 necessary?

WILL YOU ARRANGE TO TAKE UP A COLLECTION FOR THE FUND? OR

Will you send a Cheque for at least one machine on which will be placed a tablet bearing your name and at which a Soldier or Sailor who nearly died for the Empire may see tangible evidence of your patriotic help?

THE MACHINES COST from £100 to £500 each.

"The Times" of London says:—

"All this great undertaking is on a sound commercial basis and therein lies its great appeal to the charitably inclined. It has another great asset in its favour in that it is replacing German manufactures, not by imitation, but by originality and humour, and building up a new and remunerative industry for Britain."

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Gen. The Hon. Sir Neville Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

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Major-General Sir A. Paris, K.C.B.
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IMMINGHAM DOCK CASE.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY.

At the Central Criminal Court in mail week, before Mr. Justice Atkin, the trial was begun of Eric Brotherton, 36, manager, and James Percy Walker, 27, manager, both of whom were on bail, upon the charge of conspiring to defraud the King of large sums of money by falsely pretending them to be due for the repair of various ships. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. R. D. Muir, Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Percival Clarke prosecuted; Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C., Mr. Randolph, K.C., and Mr. Barrington Ward defended Brotherton; and Mr. Hollis Walker, K.C., and Mr. Huntly Jenkins Walker.

In opening the case, Mr. Muir said that the defendants were in the employment of a company called the Humber Graving Dock and Engineering Company (Limited) at Immingham. Brotherton was the manager of the Company, and Walker was his chief assistant manager. In November, 1914, the company agreed with the Admiralty to repair his Majesty's vessels upon what was called the "net cost system." By this system the company undertook to charge the Admiralty only with the actual cost of the labour employed and the material supplied.

It was, Mr. Muir said, in respect to the systems of recording time and materials that the alleged fraud was carried out. It was the case for the prosecution that both the system of timekeeping and the system of recording materials were habitually falsified under the direction of Brotherton himself, assisted by Walker, and acquiesced in by every grade of worker and recorder from the top to the bottom. The system of dealing with labour was to charge when it was in fact expended on private ships, new machinery, new buildings, or the maintenance of the dock company's plant, as if it had, in fact, been expended on repair of his Majesty's ships.

What led to the matter being discovered was that a witness named Holmes, who was educated at Ruskin College, Oxford, refused to mark his card wrongly and filled it in correctly, showing that he was working on private vessels. He was threatened with dismissal, and he said that if he were dismissed it would not stop there. He was not dismissed. Mr. Holmes said that the system of falsifying entries of time cards was more than a custom—it was a religion, the observance of which was followed by every grade of worker in the yard.

The hearing of the case was adjourned, the defendants being admitted to bail.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE WAR.

The following has been sent to us by the Central Publicity Board:—

The War which is at present being waged against Germany by the Allies is not a war of aggression: it is a war to make the world a better place to live in. That is why the ordinary British and American working-man, who dislikes war and only asks to be allowed to carry on his business in peace, has thrown himself heart and soul into the struggle. American and British labour, the greatest democratic forces in the world at present, are determined that the hateful schemes of Germany shall be crushed once and for all. In a meeting of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, a powerful English trade union, Mr. Berry, who is a member of the great American Federation of Labour, emphasised the solidarity of American and British labour in the struggle. The solidarity, he said, arose for the fact that all now recognised the real meaning of German schemes. In opposing the aims of Germany and of her rulers, the Allies were opposing a force which was attempting to break down the movement towards a higher ideal of life, a higher social standard, and a new order of citizenship. This was the reason, he said, why conscription was so enthusiastically received in America, why labour troubles had ceased as if by magic, and why the whole country found itself at one with Great Britain and the Allies in the successful prosecution of the War.

A public meeting was held under the presidency of Dr. Bhalechandra Laxmishankar in order to establish a branch of "The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association," in Anand Mota Achadh Dhamshala on the 11th instant. Messrs. Jivraj Gokaldas Nensi, Changakar and volunteers had specially come for the occasion. The President, Messrs. Nensi, Changakar and Jivraj Dave delivered lectures on "Railway Hardships and our Duty." After the lectures an appeal was made from the chair to open a branch of the Bombay Association; and twenty-five members gave their names to join as members. A branch was established having as its president and secretary, Dr. Bhalechandra Laxmishankar and Hariprasad Manchharam Shukla respectively.



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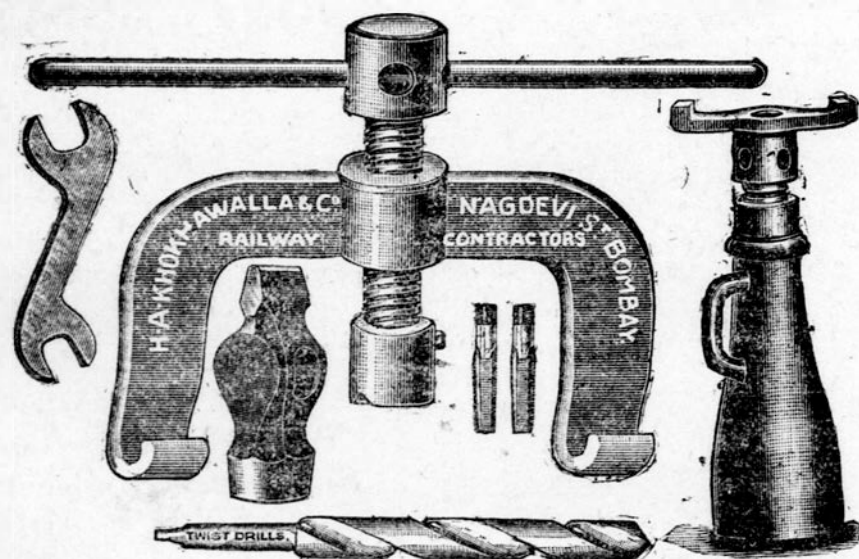
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